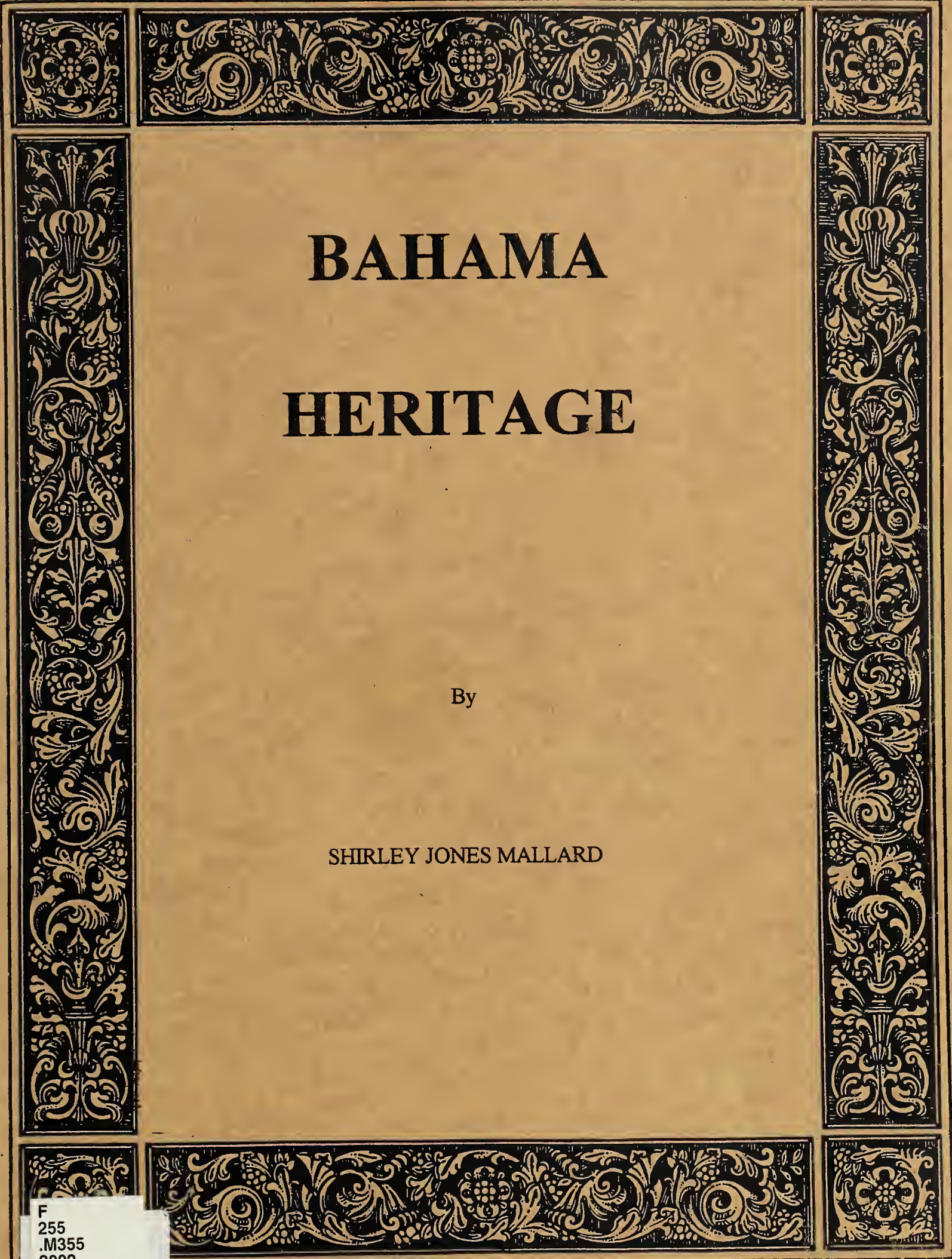




BAHAMA HERITAGE

By

SHIRLEY JONES MALLARD

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BAHAMA HERITAGE

By

SHIRLEY JONES MALLARD

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PREFACE

People ask me why I am writing a book about Bahama. I tell them I do not want all this terrific information to die with me. I also think it is a story worth telling.

I fell in love with Bahama when I was a very young child. That is where Grandma and Grandpa Mangum lived, where there was a barn and a well, a smoke house and a wood house, several chicken houses and a blue outhouse. There were chickens, a cow and a mule named "Cricket." There were dogs Pat and Major. And a damson tree, and an apple tree and grape vines. To me it was the Garden of Eden. We went there every summer when Daddy had his vacation. It never occurred to either of my parents to spend those precious weeks anywhere but in Bahama. Daddy, though he did not grow up there, still considered Bahama "God's Country."

After Daddy's death at our home in West Virginia, Mother moved us back to North Carolina, to live in Bahama with her parents, Marcus and Ida Mangum, until she could recuperate. We arrived by train on the last day of December 1945. This was the first time we children had ever seen Bahama in any season except summer. A deep snow was on the ground when the moving van arrived with our furniture. We were enrolled in Mangum School and soon adjusted to "country living." During the year and a half we lived there my life changed from the little city girl active in Girl Scouts and cotillion to a willing worker bringing in wood for Grandma's cook stove, helping Grandpa gather eggs, plant seeds and draw water from the well, and then listening to radio soap operas with Grandma in her cozy kitchen. I spent many happy hours playing tree tag with my brother and twins Larry and Gary Umstead. Mary Ella Hill taught me to ride her bicycle on the playground of Mangum School. Mary Ruth Allen and I spent hours just talking, comparing Nancy Drew books, and playing canasta on her front porch. She is my friend to this day.

Although I have lived other places in the United States and now reside in Durham, it is in Bahama that I have my true roots. As soon as I turn off Roxboro Road onto Bahama Road I can feel my connection to this land, the land of my ancestors, the Mangums, the Harrises, the Tilleyes, the Parrishes, the Holsombacks, and the Lunsfords. It is a grand heritage.

ABBREVIATIONS

In quotes from the *Hillsborough Recorder* I have copied two expressions as they appeared in the newspaper, "ult" and "inst." "Ult" from the latin *ultimo*, means "last month," and "inst," for "instant," means "this month."

In the Sources section under Durham County Register of Deeds "DB" means Deed Book followed by book number-page number.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank all those good Bahama folks for the help they have given me in the preparation of this book. My uncle Alton Mangum has been very generous with his time taking me to various places of significance in Bahama and waiting for me to snap photos of houses or interview the occupants. He also related to me the establishment of the Bahama Volunteer Fire Department. Dr. Marie Roberts has been extremely patient with my many phone calls, and she has given me precise answers to my numerous questions about land, homes, stores and people. Mildred Blalock Mangum has been a fountain of knowledge about the homes and families of Bahama. Louise Sanford Beasley has shared her pictures of some of Bahama's landmarks. Her brother Edward Sanford filled me in on the Masons, and his wife Shirley Barbee Sanford got me the information I needed about the Eastern Star and the Bahama Woman's Club. Frances Farlow knew all the history of several homes on Bahama Road east and gave me much information about many families in the community. She also supplied much data on the Bahama post office. John Maynard Jones very graciously shared his history of Mount Calvary Church and his knowledge of the old Bahama School and Little River School. Ethel Wilkins Crabtree provided answers to questions I had about the old Farm Life School and about the families who moved to Bahama around 1915. I called Don Harris several times for facts concerning his home and the houses on Stagville Road. He was always helpful and informative. Jimmy Tilley filled in facts that completed what Don had told me. Shirley Parker Long was a valuable source of information on the Parkers of Bahama. These are lovely folks who returned my phone calls and gave me good facts or guided me to someone else who could tell me what I needed to know. My sincere appreciation is given to them and to all others who answered my prying questions and helped me put this book together. I love you everyone!

There is no way I could have written of the early years of Flat River, Round Hill and Bahama if I had not had the wonderful reference book by Jean Bradley Anderson, *Durham County*. I have used it throughout *Bahama Heritage*. Jean is a meticulous researcher and writer, and I appreciate having her book as a great source for Flat River facts.

What would I do without family? I needed a really good computer generated map showing roughly where the houses and stores were located in Bahama. So I called my stepdaughter Katherine Mallard Lindsey. She said her husband John had the perfect program for such a project, and in a couple of days Kathy returned with the wonderful map you can see on page 179. I really appreciate their willingness to help me out.

And then there is Frank. My husband John Franklin Mallard deserves my greatest appreciation. He has endured many months of my being holed up in the Register of Deeds office, Wilson Library, or at the computer when he really wants us to be traveling around the country. His patience is precious to me. Thank you, Frank!

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BAHAMA CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS



The Herald-Sun/BERNARD THOMAS

A fire engine leads a group of Christmas revelers through downtown Bahama during the town's annual Christmas parade. Saturday morning's festivities were complemented by

cold weather that made Santa Claus feel right at home. The weather will remain to his liking; the forecast calls for highs in the 50s and lows in the 20s and 30s for the next few days.

The Herald-Sun, Durham, NC
Sunday, December 19, 1993

EARLY DAYS

Nestled in the rolling hills of the North Carolina Piedmont is the village of Bahama. It is located in Mangum Township of Durham County along the waters of the Flat River near Lake Michie. There are no formal boundaries of Bahama, but the village itself radiates in each direction from its heart, Mount Bethel United Methodist Church. The church is at the intersection of the old Oxford-Hillsborough Road and the Raleigh-Roxboro Road. Today they are called Bahama Road which runs from Roxboro Road (US 501) to Lake Michie, Quail Roost Road north of the church and Stagville Road on the south. In each of these directions within a one mile radius of the church lie the homes and stores of old Bahama.

The Durham-Lynchburg Railroad, completed in 1890, passed through the community known at that time as Hunkadora. By 1891 it was decided that Hunkadora was not an appropriate name for this special village, so a new name was adopted, created by the first two letters of the three most prominent families in the area, the Balls, Harrises and Mangums.¹ And it has been called Bahama (pronounced Buh HAY muh) ever since. Before it was called Hunkadora it was known as Flat River, Round Hill and Balltown. And even before that it was simply part of the "backwoods" of the colony of North Carolina.

It was in this wilderness of pine trees and hardwoods that the Eno and Occoneechee Indians lived. Although there is no documentation that they lived in the area of Bahama, there is evidence that they were in the surrounding countryside. The Enos appeared in the writings of John Lawson, who was an explorer and surveyor-general to the Crown. He is credited with being the first historian of North Carolina. Lawson came through central North Carolina from his home in Bath, and he encountered the Eno Indians at their village called Adshusheer near today's West Point on the Eno. His guide was the Eno chief known as "Eno Will" about whom Lawson wrote glowing reports. Eno Will and his people were described as friendly, thrifty, hospitable, and peaceful. Their homes were interwoven tree limbs covered with mud, and they usually had a smaller version of this structure in which they stored grain. Their cabins were filled with food such as venison and bear hung to dry on the walls. They were shrewd traders and industrious according to Lawson. The Enos were guides for those who traveled along the Indian Trading Path. About 1720 they migrated to South Carolina and united with the Catawbas.

Occoneechee Indians of the Sioux nation were also described as peaceful and kind. They were noted about 1670 near Clarksville, Virginia, by the explorer John Lederer. Because of unrest caused by other more aggressive tribes, they left Virginia and came to North Carolina, settling for a while in the vicinity of today's Hillsborough. Eventually they returned to Virginia briefly, then migrated further north and allied themselves with the Cayugas, an Iroquois tribe.

It is said that the Indians followed the paths animals made, white explorers and settlers followed the Indian paths, and modern highways follow the wagon paths. This is definitely the case with the Indian Trading Path or Occoneechee Trail, which ran from about Petersburg, Virginia, through Granville County in North Carolina, and eastern Durham County following Snow Hill Road to Mason Road, then on to Hillsborough, Graham, Salisbury and farther south to Georgia. Along the trail are markers in the shape of arrowheads. There is one on the corner of Mason and Roxboro roads and another in downtown Hillsborough. This trail was used by the

¹ There are those people who would argue that the name came from the Balls, Halls, and Mangums.

Indians for trading and later by the settlers as a farm-to-market road. Highway I-85 follows roughly this trading path.

The Enos and Occoneechees both left the area of Durham County twenty or thirty years before the arrival of the white settlers. When the first families of Bahama entered their new land, there were few to no Indians of any tribes left.

* * *

King Charles II of England in 1663 granted to eight of his special friends the lands in the Carolina colony. They were called the Lords Proprietors, and they were to oversee the sale and taxing of land in their jurisdiction. In 1729 the Carolina colony was divided into North and South Carolina. That same year George II tried to buy back all the lands held by the proprietors, but there was one holdout, Sir John Carteret, the Earl of Granville. He refused to sell the land he held. The king let him keep his holdings, finally awarding him one-eighth of the land held by the proprietors, the upper half of North Carolina, running along the Virginia border and extending about sixty miles south. Earl Granville hired the Scotsman Henry McCulloh to be the agent of land grants for the crown in the Granville District to the settlers moving into the area. McCulloh was a speculator, and soon, because he was also a great opportunist, became the largest landholder, except for Lord Granville, in the colony of North Carolina. In 1737 McCulloh received a royal grant of 1.2 million acres to be laid off in twelve tracts of one hundred thousand acres each, all sales to be recorded in the Granville Land Office. These tracts were in the backcountry, five in the Granville District near the Eno, Flat, Little, and Neuse rivers. From this land Granville County was formed in 1746, and six years later in 1752 Orange County came into being after it broke away from Granville. All of Orange County was within the Granville District. One of McCulloh's tracts ran along the borders of today's Durham, Person, Granville, and Wake counties. Many early deeds of the northeast corner of Orange County (which would become Durham County in 1881) made reference to lands bordering on McCulloh's lands. Because of sundry problems many of the earliest settlers lived on and improved the land for years before receiving the deed for it. According to Orange County records, many local landholders were participating in public affairs long before their deeds for the land were ever recorded. In later years it was Henry's son Henry Eustace McCulloh, who had his father's power of attorney and continued as an agent of the district until the death of Earl Granville in 1763. Young McCulloh's name appears on deeds after that date, but they were probably resales of his own lands or those which formerly belonged to his father. Many deeds granted by McCulloh were not recorded in the Granville Land Office which closed in 1763. These deeds would not be recorded until the North Carolina Confiscation Act. Then came the American Revolution. The new state of North Carolina wrote the Confiscation Act in 1777 and the deeds were finally included in the Orange County deed books. Henry Eustace McCulloh fled North Carolina before the Revolution began, putting a quick end to his land speculation.

* * *

They migrated in great numbers, those early settlers of Orange County. They came south from Pennsylvania along the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, they came from Virginia and Maryland along the Indian Trading Path, and they came from eastern North Carolina, some

following the course of the Neuse River. They settled along Flat River in today's Mangum Township. They came because there was land to be had and because the soil was fertile, the climate mild and the farming good. They came because the backcountry offered them new freedoms. They came because they were slaves and had no choice. But they all worked together creating a civilization out of the wilderness.

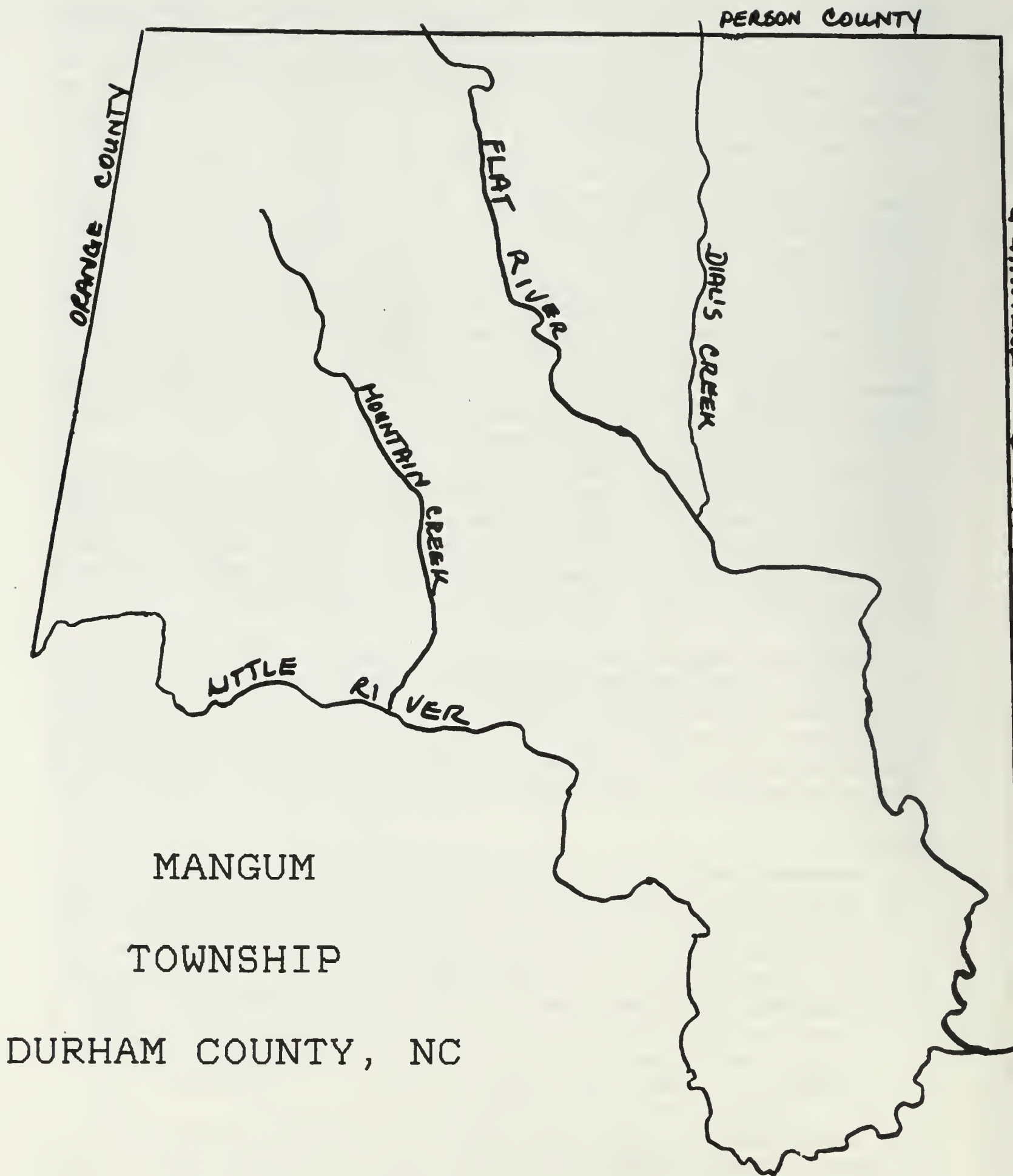
The settlers began arriving in the 1740s, but it would be ten years later that the great influx took place. They came to the northeast section of Orange County, newly created from Granville County, and became the community of Flat River. The river itself originates in southern Person County and flows southeast through today's Durham County, joining with Little River and Eno to form the Neuse River. Some of those who had land grants issued by the agents of the Granville District in the Flat River area near present-day Bahama were Joseph Collins who applied in 1752 for 640 acres about where Quail Roost is located and John Wade who applied in 1753 for two tracts of land, one containing 500 acres along Mountain Creek north of what is now Bahama Road and the other called the "Rich Mountain Tract" to the west of Collins's tract. In the same year William Churton had a grant for 640 acres on both sides of Mountain Creek between the two tracts of John Wade. Charles Roberts was granted 300 acres in August of 1763 along the border of Durham and Granville counties.

Most of the settlers where Bahama is today were English, and most came south from Virginia. In her book, *Durham County*, Jean Bradley Anderson wrote that the Carringtons and Lipscombs came from Halifax County, the Dukes, Harrises, and Parrishes from Goochland Parish, the Vaughans from Bristol Parish, the Mangums from Sussex County via Warren County, North Carolina, the Tilleys from Ireland to Virginia, and the Turrentines from Italy to Ireland on their way to North Carolina. The Umsteads were German, coming to Flat River from Pennsylvania.

These pioneers were hardy folks. From a land with no law, no doctors, no churches, no stores, they were able to carve out reasonable lives. It was not easy. Life was a day to day struggle. They built their houses, small and primitive by today's standards, but they were adequate protection from the elements. They set about clearing, cultivating and taming this backcountry, forming a settlement which would become the Flat River community, a part of which would take the name of Round Hill and finally Bahama.

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PERSON COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

FLAT RIVER

DIAL'S CREEK

MOUNTAIN CREEK

LITTLE RIVER

MANGUM
TOWNSHIP

DURHAM COUNTY, NC

FLAT RIVER AND ITS NEIGHBORHOODS

Small settlements gradually appeared along the waters of Flat River from the 1750s. They were self-sufficient communities forming close relationships with other similar communities nearby. Almost all the men were farmers, some with large holdings and plantations, but most had small farms to tend. It was a land of the yeoman farmer.

This land in the northeastern section of Orange County was considered the best for tobacco in all of North Carolina. The soil was fertile and the weather was moderate. Tobacco was the main money crop, making the Flat River area the most prosperous of the county.

In 1774 eastern Orange County was divided into two tax districts, Saint Mary's to the north (roughly today's Mangum and Lebanon Townships) and Saint Mark's to the south. Saint Mary's was more thickly populated because of the good soil and the proximity to three rivers, Flat, Little, and Eno. By 1790 there were two hundred and eighteen white males ages twenty-one to sixty and one hundred sixty-four negro slaves, male and female, ages twelve to forty-five. Ten men owned at least one thousand acres. Two of those men were John Carrington and Richard Bennehan. In all of Saint Mary's there were fifty-eight men who owned slaves. Most people did not own slaves but worked their own small farms.

The driving force of the eighteenth century was to have land and to make it productive. The Granville Proprietary Land Grant Office was where settlers went to get land prior to the American Revolution. This was land under the control of Henry E. McCulloh. After 1776 land grants were issued by the State of North Carolina. The following land grants were issued to farmers of Flat River:

Thomas Person	21 April 1760	700 acres, Dial's Creek of Flat River near William Horton
Edward Smith	23 June 1760	390 acres, waters of Flat River
John Carrington	24 July 1760	700 acres, on Flat River begins on Thomas Gibson's line
John Carrington	6 December 1760	581 acres, on Flat River
Peter King	7 December 1760	543 acres, Dial's Creek of Flat River joins James Horton, McCulloh's line
Arthur Mangum	27 December 1762	700 acres, both sides of Flat River joins Thomas Gibson's line
Jonas Griffin	22 February 1763	700 acres, on Flat River joins John Brown , John Carrington
Arthur Mangum	12 June 1763	357 acres, on Flat River joins John Dunnagan and Thomas Gibson
Willi Jones	15 August 1765	672 acres, north side of Flat River joins Thomas Person, John Brown

Other land grants in and near today's Bahama were issued, some from the Granville office but mostly from the State of North Carolina. Those who received such grants were the following:

George Horner	John Wade	Charles Carroll
William Churton	James Walker	James Marshburn
Hugh Harris	Ansel Parrish	William McFarland
Peter McFarland	Arthur Mangum	Henry Horton
Archer Harris	Julian King	John Tilley
Andrew Ross	Jeremiah Edge	John Duke
Nathaniel Harris		

After registering with the land grant offices it was time to cut down trees and prepare the land for cultivation. One young fellow wrote,

“Then it was that I commenced the occupation of farmer. An axe was put into my hands, and I was introduced to a hickory tree about 12 or 15 inches in diameter, and was ordered to cut it down and cut off all the branches. There was novelty in the business which I was first pleased with, and cheerfully began the operation, but soon found myself extremely fatigued. My hands blistered, and the business progressed slowly. I thought my situation most deplorable, for I dared not resist the order I had received to cut down the tree. I was obliged to proceed and found that practice every day made the labor more agreeable, and I was gradually instructed in the arts of agriculture, for that was all I had to learn.”¹

Some of the farmers eventually opened grist mills for the grinding of corn and wheat. The rivers in northeastern Orange County were narrow, shallow, and swift. While not good for navigation, they were a good source of power. Millers took advantage of this available power, damming the rivers to turn their mill wheels. Some of the mills in the Saint Mary’s area were Bowling’s, Harris’s, Mangum’s, Reed’s, Tilley’s, Umstead’s and Walker’s.

The Revolutionary War began in 1776. There was no fighting in eastern Orange County, but there were several veterans of the war. Some of them from the Flat River area were Hardeman Duke, William Duke, William Hopkins, George Horner, Thomas Horner, Moses Leathers, John McFarland, Lazarus Tilley, and John Woods. George Carrington enlisted as a substitute for Solomon Mangum. The war ended, and the oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina was required. It is presumed that most men signed it. No records of loyalists to the British Crown have been found for the Flat River community.

With their independence assured, Flat River folks set about their daily chores of operating their farms. Many continued to purchase land, and some acquired quite large holdings. Very close by was the Bennehan-Cameron plantation at Stagville. By 1860 the Camerons had thirty thousand acres and nine hundred slaves. However, North Carolina was not well suited to large plantations and slaves. To be considered a plantation, there had to be at least twenty slaves. Most people had no slaves, and many in the state actively opposed slavery prior to 1830. There were many anti-slavery societies, and some slaves were freed during the early 1800s. The Quakers were active in the anti-slavery movement and formed the North Carolina Manumission Society in 1816. It lasted until 1834. North Carolina had fewer wealthy planters, fewer slaves, and more small farms than any other Southern state.

¹ William K. Boyd, *The Story of Durham: City of the New South*, (Durham, 1927), 15-16.

In 1850 in Orange County, there were eleven thousand three hundred whites, five thousand three hundred slaves and five hundred and twenty-eight free blacks. Most of the free blacks were small farmers, either as landowners or tenants. Their freedom was very limited.

In the mid-1800s settlements along Flat River were one hundred year old. Many of the descendants of the pioneers still lived in the same communities. The dominant families ran the politics in their neighborhoods. In 1876 delegates from Flat River to the Conservative Party Convention in Hillsborough were Robert F. Webb (son-in-law of Ellison Mangum), John Umstead, his brother Alvis Kinchen Umstead, their brother-in-law William Wesley Mangum, and William's cousin William K. Parrish.

Tobacco was the main money crop. The top producers east of Flat River were Cynthia Carrington, Willie P. Mangum, David Parrish, Squire D. Umstead, and Ellison Mangum. On the west side of the river were those who produced great amounts of tobacco, from four to ten thousand pounds. They were Benjamin Hester, John B. Leathers, Harrison Parker, Henderson Tilley, and D.C. Parrish.

Ellison G. Mangum cultivated tobacco, but he also ran a general store which became the local forum. Folks preferred to shop at his store rather than ride fifteen or twenty miles to Hillsborough. The men congregated there to catch up on local news. They may have discussed the following item of local interest which appeared in the March 31, 1852, issue of the *Hillsborough Recorder*.

Sad Accident - We learn that on Tuesday the 23d inst [March 23rd], the body of Mr. Durell Johnston, a young man about 21 years of age, was found, in the North-Eastern part of the county, under circumstances which led to the supposition that he came to his death by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had been at the store of Mr. Bedford Vaughn, in Person county, a short time before, and left, with his gun, in company with another person, from whom he soon separated. The report of his gun was heard several times after he left the store, and it was supposed that he was shooting squirrels. When found, the gun, a double-barrel, was a short distance from him with one barrel empty. The load entered the groin on the left side, and it is supposed that he was almost instantly killed. The leaves were burnt around him, which, it is thought, were kindled by the wad from his gun.

Since writing the above, we learn that an inquest was held over the body of Johnston. We are not informed what the verdict was, but learn that suspicions are intertained [sic] that the shooting was not accidental, but that it was done by some one at present unknown. The matter, we suppose, will be properly investigated.

Not only was Mangum's Store used for informal meetings of neighbors, it was also used for political meetings. It was a polling place and the location for the meetings of the Flat River Whigs. The store was convenient. Folks could shop, chat, or read the newspaper from which they learned of the world outside Flat River.

To deal with other needs of the community the County Court appointed local magistrates. In 1850 Flat River magistrates were William Lipscomb, Richard Holeman, and William Duke. One of their concerns at that time was to hire a contractor to repair the bridge over Flat River.

Flat River communities were growing. Soon they were known by their own names such as Dial's Creek, South Lowell, Orange Factory, and Round Hill.

Dial's Creek - On many land grants and early deeds, the land was designated as being on Dial's Creek of Flat River. Dial's Creek was a tributary of Flat River located southeast of Red Mountain. The creek starts near the Person County line and flows into Flat River where the Lake Michie bridge is today. This was the homeland of the Carringtons, Mangums, and Umsteads.

Two of the more illustrious residents of Dial's Creek were United States Senator Willie Person Mangum and Professor Adolphus Williamson Mangum. The father of the latter, Ellison Goodloe Mangum, had the store where local residents held their meetings.

At one time there were three private schools there, one run by the daughters of Senator Mangum. Mount Tabor Church was organized there prior to 1856, for that was when the young A. W. Mangum preached the funeral of two of the children of David Parker at the church.

The Dial's Creek area had a post office from 1851 till 1858. It had formerly been called Buffalo Hill. Later, in the 1890s, this area was known as Umbra. There was a post office in Umbra operated by Martha P. Mangum from 1891 till 1902 when Willie S. Umstead took over. The Umbra post office closed in 1903, and the mail was sent to Rougemont.

Orange Factory - Orange Factory is located in Lebanon Township near Little River south of the plantations of the Dukes and the Mangums. Its proximity to Flat River and Bahama warrants its inclusion in this account. The village, a distinct settlement by 1850, lay where today a reservoir for the city of Durham dominates the terrain. Much of the old village is now under water.

Two farmers, John C. Douglas and John H. Webb, bought land and formed a partnership to manufacture cotton goods. They built a small frame structure to house the mill. They also built four small houses for the workers. However, most of those who worked at the factory had their own homes in the neighborhood.

Open for business in 1852, this was the first mill in what is now Durham County and was one of the first cotton mills in North Carolina. The village grew around the mill and had a post office, tavern, and general store. Dr. Edwin Holt built a home near the factory. He was the doctor for much of the Flat River area.

In 1860 John Douglas and his wife Rachel sold their interest in the mill to John Webb. Shortly thereafter Webb sold it to W. H. Willard. The mill workers ginned cotton and made it into yarn and thread. During the Civil War they manufactured cloth for Confederate uniforms. Willard operated the mill until 1881 when he sold it to W. C. and S. W. Holman. In 1887 Willard was again owner of the mill. He produced hemp, rope, and cloth for the gray and yellow striped uniforms for prisoners. Gingham and seamless bags were also produced at the mill.

Willard established a depot along the railroad line from Durham to Lynchburg to get his goods from the mill to market. The depot was named for him, called by local folks "Willardsville." Somewhere it was written without the "s", and that abbreviated spelling is widely seen today. But Orange Factory and Bahama natives still call it Willardsville.

The original frame mill was destroyed by fire and was replaced by a brick structure. A brick company store was later added. The mill's name was changed from Orange Factory to Little River Manufacturing Company. Later that name was changed to Laura Cotton Mill.

In 1898 a church was built on a hill overlooking the village. It was called Orange Factory Methodist Church. Today its name is Riverview United Methodist Church.

The factory was closed in 1938, and in the 1980s many of the original Orange Factory homes were torn down to make way for the impoundment of water to supply the city of Durham. At present the church and a few of the older houses remain. Some newer homes have been added, but for the most part Orange Factory is a small, quiet neighborhood.

South Lowell - Named for the town of Lowell, Massachusetts, South Lowell had originally been called South Lowell Mills. It was located along the Oxford-Hillsborough Road and was on the waters of Little River. Despite the fact that it was nearer Little River than to Flat River, there were many ties to the Flat River area. Where South Lowell Road is today is where this small village stood. It was an academic center, having a male academy, a female academy, and a medical school. There were two grist mills and a large store known as "Leathers and Latta."

Reverend James A. McMannen, a Methodist preacher, had a sash and blind factory in his home at South Lowell. He also invented a smut machine which separated diseased grain from healthy grain before it was ground.

South Lowell Mills had a post office by 1846 with John McMannen the postmaster. Even after the name changed to South Lowell, McMannen remained postmaster until Henry Latta took over in 1874. The post office continued to serve the neighborhood until 1906. The mail was then sent to Bahama.

When the railroad came through the area in the late 1880s, it bypassed South Lowell, ultimately leading to the decline of the village. At the present time south Lowell has several neighborhoods, and the only industry in the area is Camp Riverlea, a day camp run by the descendants of Alvis Kinchen Umstead.

Round Hill - One of the settlements along Flat River was Round Hill. It was near the site of the present day Bahama Ruritan Hut on Stagville Road, where the old Marcus Ball house stood. There was a spring at the bottom of Round Hill where carriages and stage coaches stopped to water the horses.

Some of the Mangums and Umsteads left their homes at Dial's Creek and settled at Round Hill with the Balls, Harrises, Riggses, Robertses, and Tilleys. The unofficial leader was D.C. Parrish, who established on his plantation a private school, Round Hill Female Academy, so that his daughters would receive a proper education. He was also in business with Williams Harris, operating as Parrish and Company, an undertaking establishment. William Moize had a tailor shop and there was a store called Sweeney's. By 1832 there was a post office in the store of William Horner. A blacksmith shop, carriage and wheelwright works, and a small plug tobacco factory were operated at Round Hill. Dr. Edwin Holt had his medical practice there.

In his diary A. W. Mangum wrote in the 1850s of the growing problem of public drunkenness, especially at political gatherings. This was despite the fact that the local citizens had organized the Round Hill Temperance Society in the 1840s. Another neighborhood organization was very active in the mid-19th century under the leadership of D.C. Parrish. He was instrumental in forming a debating society where George W. Jones once gave such an outstanding oration that people thought it should be published.

When the Durham-Lynchburg railroad came through the area, Round Hill became a station, and the name was changed to Bahama. Soon there was a migration to the area of the depot and

the church. New arrivals built their homes closer to Mount Bethel. When Bahama became a defined area, having its own train station and post office, Round Hill as the name of a community ceased to exist except in the memories of those who had lived there.

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NINETEENTH CENTURY LEADERS OF FLAT RIVER

Ellison Goodloe Mangum

Flat River residents had a good meeting place for gossip, news and politics in the store run by Ellison Goodloe Mangum. Ellison was the grandson of Arthur Mangum, the first documented Mangum in Orange County. His mother was Chaney Mangum. It is supposed that his father was Taylor Duke. Ellison was born about 1797. He married Elizabeth Harris, a daughter of Nathaniel Harris and Deborah Hopkins. Elizabeth was born about 1802. The children of Ellison and Elizabeth are listed below. The years of their births are based on the Federal Census of Orange County in 1850.

Cornelia	1820	married Samuel Davis	21 Feb. 1854
Caroline	1821	married Thomas Laws	19 Jan. 1850
Addison C.	1822	married Nannie T. Speed	9 Nov. 1858
Amanda F.	1828	married Robert F. Webb	6 Jan. 1849
Sally B.	1829	married William D. Lunsford	13 Nov. 1850
Lucy E.	1831		
Adolphus W.	1834	married Laura Jane Overman	1864

Ellison Mangum had a large plantation called Locust Grove and was one of the largest producers of tobacco in the Flat River area. According to the 1860 Census of Orange County, Slave Schedule, he had eighteen slaves. By the time he wrote his will in October of 1865, slavery had been abolished.

At one time Ellison and Oxford Moize were in business together. They ran a general store. It was located on the Bahama-Moriah Road and may have been the store which Mangum later owned and operated as Ellison G. Mangum and Company on Hampton Road. This is where neighbors came not only to shop but to catch up on local and world news, and in times of stress to hold political meetings.

In 1908 Dr. Euel Lyon of Bahama bought land where the old Oxford-Hillsborough Road crossed Dial's Creek. It was a tract of 244 acres and was referred to as "E.G. Mangum's old home tract."¹ This was part of the land that Ellison left to his son Adolphus. Another 200 acres called the "Dicey Mangum tract" went to Adolphus. Ellison's will shows that he had more than 1400 acres at his death. In addition to this bequest to Adolphus, Ellison left to his son Addison 500 acres known as the "Nathaniel Harris tract." His daughter Cornelia received 40 acres of the Adcock tract, and Amanda inherited 140 acres of the Moize tract. Lucy's bequest was two tracts, the Buffalo Hill tract and the Alfred Jones tract. The rest of his estate was divided among his living children and the daughters of Caroline.²

¹ Durham County Deed Book 35, page 432

² Orange County Will Book G, page 509

Adolphus Williamson Mangum

Ellison Mangum had two sons. The elder son Addison was a farmer, postmaster, merchant and lawyer. Despite his education and industriousness, less of his life has been recorded than of his more illustrious baby brother. It was the younger son of Ellison and Elizabeth Mangum about whom the most has been written. Adolphus Williamson Mangum grew up on the family plantation, Locust Grove, in Orange County, North Carolina. He attended South Lowell Academy and was a student at Randolph Macon College in Virginia where he studied to become a Methodist minister. He was graduated with highest honors in 1854. He joined the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church in 1856 and preached under the tutelage of the evangelist Henry Gray on the Hillsborough Circuit. During the Civil War he served a short time as chaplain to the Flat River Guards. When he accompanied the body of his cousin William Preston Mangum home from Manassas, Adolphus did not return to the battle field. He was sent to Salisbury to preach, and he also ministered to federal prisoners at the Confederate prison there. He married Laura Jane Overman of Salisbury in 1864. He became a full time minister in the Methodist church and was pastor of Edenton Street Methodist Church in Raleigh from 1872 until 1875. That was the year that the University of North Carolina reopened after the Civil War and the same year that Adolphus became professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1879 he received his degree as Doctor of Divinity from Randolph Macon.

A. W. Mangum and his wife Laura had five children. They were Ernest Preston, Mary Elizabeth, Juliet LeRoy, Charles Staples, and Adolphus Williamson, Junior. Charles became a professor at the School of Medicine at the University of North Carolina and was a founder of the UNC School of Public Health.

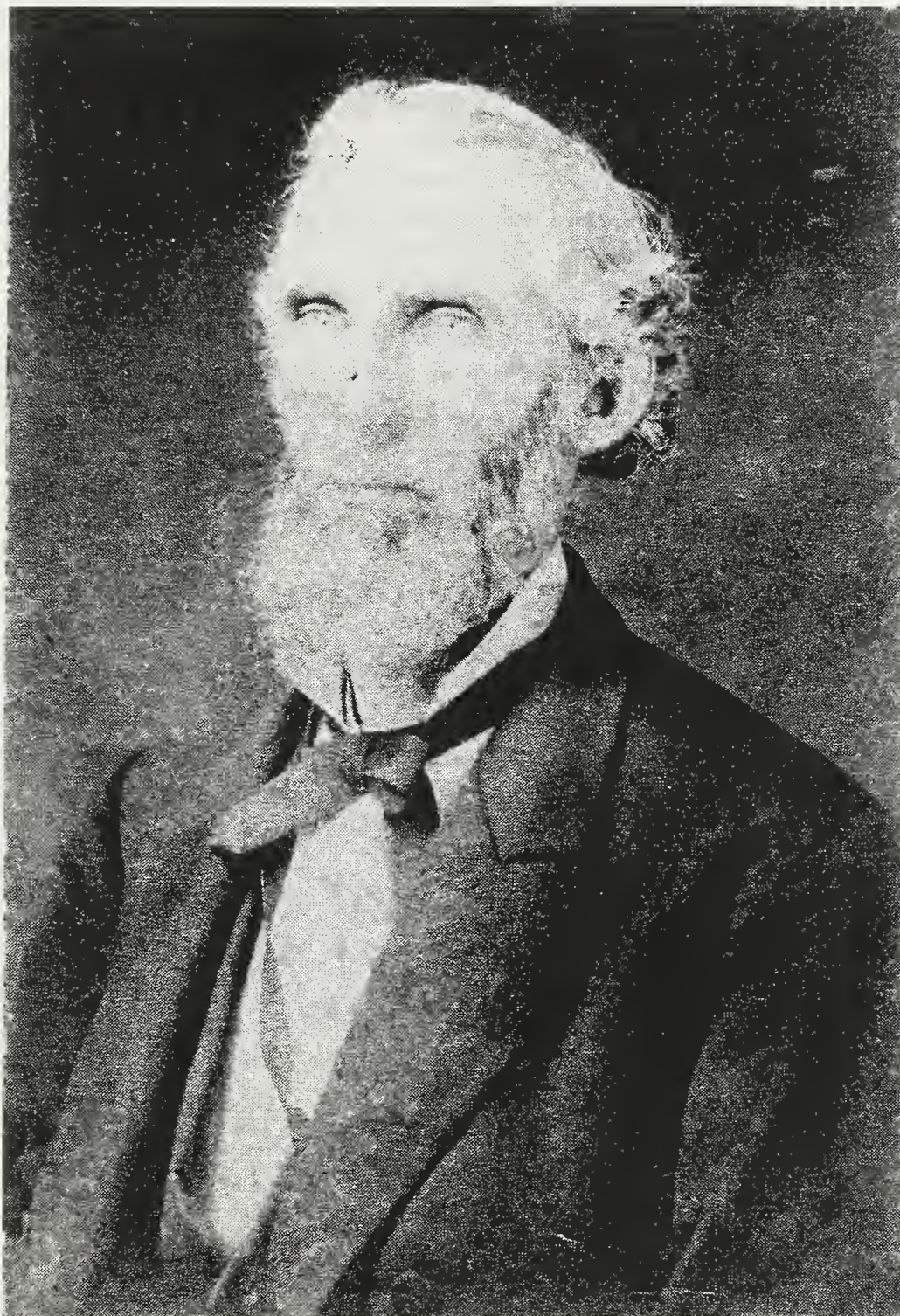
While attending a church conference in New Bern the summer of 1889, Adolphus Williamson Mangum suffered a stroke. He returned to Chapel Hill and continued teaching, but his health deteriorated and he retired from his university position. He died May 12, 1890 at his home.³ He was buried in the old Chapel Hill Cemetery on the campus of the University.

The Hillsborough Recorder, 12 May 1875

Runaway Accident

We learn that the horses of the carriage of the Rev. A.W. Mangum ran away with the vehicle on its return from Flat River to Durham on Thurs. last. The occupants of the carriage consisting of Mr. Mangum, his wife and four children were all thrown violently out, and all more or less hurt; none seriously however, except a little boy, whose life for the time was thought to be endangered. Mr. Mangum reached Raleigh on Sat. morn.

³ The A. W. Mangum house was located on Rosemary Street in Chapel Hill. Charles S. Mangum inherited it from his father. He later sold it to Betty Smith, author of *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*.



Adolphus Williamson Mangum
1834-1890

North Carolina Collection
University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

Doctor Claiborn Parrish

He was a man of action, Doctor Claiborn Parrish. He had deep roots in the Flat River community. He was the son of Allen Parrish and the grandson of Ansel Parrish who had a State land grant of 185 acres in 1780. This land was on both sides of Flat River slightly north of Quail Roost.

He was named "Doctor" probably because it was believed that certain sons had the gift of healing. His middle name "Claiborn" was the same as his uncle Claiborn Parrish. The young man, however, was known as "D.C."

D. C. Parrish was the unofficial leader of the Round Hill neighborhood. He was a trustee of South Lowell Male Academy. He organized and built a school for his daughters on his own property and called it Round Hill Academy. By 1850 the academy was advertised in the *Hillsborough Recorder* as a school for young ladies. Parrish owned many acres of land along the east side of today's Stagville Road. He not only ran a grist mill and a general store, but he and Williams Harris were the local undertakers. Parrish was an officer in the militia and served as justice of the peace. He was postmaster of the Round Hill Post Office, and was a strong supporter of the Round Hill Debating Society.

In 1842 D. C. married Ruth Ann Ward. They had seven children, Frances "Fannie" Miriam, Anne Eliza, Edward "Neddie" James, Louisa, Emmaline, Thomas Lowe, and Nancy "Nannie" Graham. When their son Thomas was three years old he was kicked by a horse and killed. Their daughter Nannie married the Durham icon Julian S. Carr.

The Civil War brought many changes to Round Hill. The Parrish girl's academy closed and D. C. became the local agent to distribute food to the families of soldiers. At the end of the war D. C. Parrish was destitute. He made ends meet by becoming a shoemaker and blacksmith. He finally gave up farming and in 1869 with his wife and youngest daughter moved to Durham where he opened up a carriage factory.

Soon Parrish was actively involved in the booming tobacco and textile mecca. He was on the town board and helped lay out Main street. He became one of Durham's first tax assessors. He was a devoted Methodist and was an early member of Trinity Methodist Church in Durham. He was also the Sunday School superintendent.

While serving his seventh term as Mayor of Durham, D. C. Parrish died. His funeral was conducted at his beloved Trinity Church.

Round Hill Female Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session will commence on the 16th of July next, and continue five months, under the direction of the same teacher, Miss **PATTIE DUTY**, of Oxford, N. C. This Academy is situated in a moral, refined and intelligent community, surrounded with Churches of different denominations; and is about twelve miles from Durham's Station, on the Central Rail Road. Any persons in the lower counties wishing to send their daughters up the country to find a good School and a healthy section, will do well to send to Round Hill Academy. This being the 7th session of my school, I am proud to say, that it has given general satisfaction. My present teacher is not to be surpassed in any of the Acad-

mies in the State as a good manager of young ladies. Her performance on the Piano and Guitar is equal to any.

TERMS OF TUITION:

(Per Session of Five Months.)

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	\$ 6 00
The Higher English Branches,	\$8 00 a 10 00
Lessons on Piano, with use of instrument,	15 00
Lessons on Guitar,	10 00

Board can be had in good families, in less than one mile of the Academy, for \$5 and \$6 per month. As I have the Teacher boarding in my family, I will take some six or seven young Ladies at \$6 per month, no extras. For further information, address me at Round Hill, Orange county, N. C.

D. C. PARRISH, Proprietor.

Senator Willie Person Mangum (1792-1861)

The parents of Willie Person Mangum were William Person Mangum and Catherine Davis. William was the son of Arthur Mangum and Lucy Person. He lived his entire life in Orange County, NC, where he died in 1837 at the age of seventy-five. His wife Catherine, whose family had come from Pennsylvania when she was four years old, died in 1829.

William was a farmer and merchant. He ran a country store. The Mangums had three sons, Priestly Hinton Mangum who was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1815 and became a lawyer, Walter Alvis Mangum who went to Mississippi as a planter, and Willie Person Mangum.

Willie P. Mangum was the eldest son. He was born May 10, 1792 into an affluent family. He attended both Hillsborough Academy and Raleigh Academy. He earned his bachelor's degree at the University of North Carolina in 1815. He studied law under Duncan Cameron and was licensed to practice law in 1817.

He soon became interested in politics. He was blessed with charisma, as we say today, and had a natural talent for speaking, all of which were to his advantage in seeking public office. By his mid-twenties Willie P. Mangum was a member of the House of Commons in North Carolina. The next year, 1819, he was elected Judge of Superior Court of North Carolina, a position he gave up in 1820 to return to his law practice. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1823 and reelected in 1825. He resumed his law career until 1828 when he was again elected Judge of Superior Court. He was elected U.S. Senator in 1830 and served for six years. In 1836 he received South Carolina's eleven electoral votes for President of the United States. From 1840 to 1853 Mangum was again U.S. Senator. When President William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler became President, Senator Willie P. Mangum was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, to replace Samuel F. Southard who had resigned. This made Mangum acting Vice-President from 1842-1845.

This Orange County politician was a prominent Whig leader having helped organize the party in North Carolina. He was a staunch Unionist until the time of North Carolina's secession. He had to support the Confederate cause.

Despite his years of serving in the U.S. Senate, Willie P. Mangum was known in North Carolina as "Judge" Mangum rather than "Senator." It is said that he was a handsome man and a "power among women." He was also known as a heavy drinker, and he had difficulty managing his financial affairs. His wife and daughters were much better at finances than he was.

His wife was Charity Alston Cain (1795-1873) whom he married September 30, 1819. They had five children, Sally Alston (1824-1862), Martha Person (1828-1902), Catherine Davis who died in infancy, Mary Southerland (1832-1902), and William Preston (1837-1861). Their family home was called Walnut Hall. It was located north of Bahama near Hampton Road. Judge Mangum gave one acre of his land to Mount Tabor for a church. It is very near his homeplace. The Mangum home burned in 1933.

Judge Mangum's only son, William Preston Mangum, attended the University of North Carolina. At age twenty-three he enlisted as a private in Company B 6th North Carolina Regiment, the Flat River Guards, May 1, 1861. Recommended by Captain Robert F. Webb, young Mangum was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He was shot by Union troops in the first battle of Manassas. His wound was not considered serious, but because of "a shortage of clean bandages and the onset of gangrene" he died July 28, 1861. His body was shipped back to

Hillsborough then on to the family home where Judge Mangum, disabled greatly by a stroke, waited for his son's return. Preston was buried in the family cemetery. Six weeks later Willie Person Mangum died and was buried beside his son on the land of Walnut Hall.



Willie Person Mangum

North Carolina Collection
University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITY

ONE OF THE STATES' GREATEST MEN

BORN IN ORANGE, NOW DURHAM CO. MAY 10, 1792. DIED IN THE SAME CO., SEPT. 7, 1861.

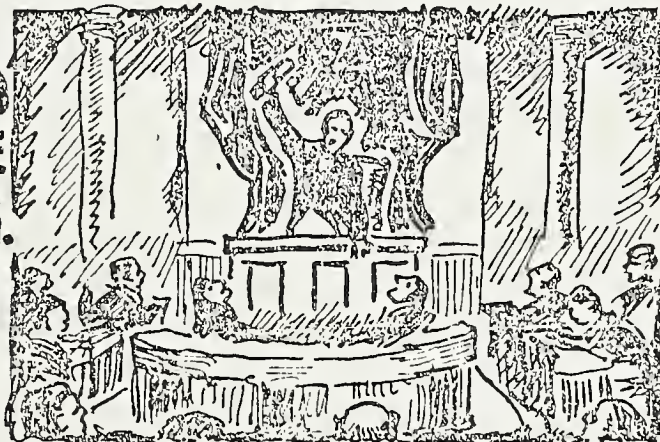


EDUCATED AT FAYETTEVILLE, GRADUATED FROM N.C. UNIVERSITY 1815. LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW 1817. ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURE 1818—SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE 1819—U.S. CONGRESS 1825, U.S. SENATE 1832, AGAIN 1840-1853.

WILLIE P. MANGUM

ELECTED PRES. PRO TEMPORE OF THE U.S. SENATE

1842 TO 1845



ORATOR STATES-MAN

HENRY, ROOD, JR.

SERVING NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUOUSLY THROUGHOUT HIS CAREER, HE FILLED THE HIGHEST POST UNDER HIS GOVERNMENT EVER ATTAINED BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN AS SUCH. (JACKSON, POLK, JOHNSON, ETC., WERE ELECTED AS RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES). IN HIS DAY, THE OFFICE HE FILLED WAS NEXT IN RANK TO THE PRESIDENCY.

AT THE CLOSE OF AN OFFICIAL DAY, HE TURNED THE SENATE CLOCK



BACK TEN MINUTES, THUS MANUFACTURING TIME ENOUGH TO PASS A BILL.

ROBERT FULTON WEBB (1826-1891)

“Handsome, morose, imposing appearance, with full beard”

When he was twenty-three years old Robert Fulton Webb, a native of Baltimore, but a resident of North Carolina, joined the United States Army. He was a private in Company B of the North Carolina Volunteers and served under Captains Henry Roberts and Spyers Singleton in the War with Mexico (1846-1848). When he was mustered out of service he returned to Orange County and to the life of a planter. He also manufactured window sashes and blinds at his home near Bahama. On January 9, 1849, he married Amanda F. Mangum, a daughter of Ellison G. Mangum and Elizabeth Harris.

Webb's military experience in the Mexican War and the news from Washington, DC, motivated him to organize the Flat River Guards in 1860. He was captain of this group of citizen soldiers which became Company B of the 6th North Carolina Regiment when North Carolina joined the Confederacy.

Robert Webb was appointed captain on May 20, 1861, and then promoted to major. An article which appeared in the June 18, 1862, issue of the *Hillsborough Recorder* indicates that Webb's military career did not always run smoothly.

We regret to learn, that Major Robert F. Webb of Orange, has been compelled by a sense of self respect, to resign his commission as Major of the 6th Regiment of N. C. State troops. The citizens of this county will recollect, that he was the senior Captain of that Regiment, and raised one of the first companies that entered the service of twelve months ago; and that on the resignation of Lieut. Col. Dortch, Major Lightfoot became Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Webb became Major. In this office, he served with distinction, in the battle of Manassas, and in all the subsequent engagements of the Regiment, including the recent fight of Seven Pines, on Chickahominy, in which his conduct is highly commended. But immediately after this desperate battle, we are told, he was ordered to transfer the command of the Regiment, which he held for the time being, to Capt. J. Avery, third or fourth Captain in the grade below him, whom the Governor of North Carolina had appointed Lieutenant Colonel in place of Lieut. Col. Lightfoot, elected Colonel of another Regiment. We are informed, that the rule is well established, whenever promotion is made by Executive appointment, that seniority of commission entitles an officer as a matter of right, to succeed to the place next above him, in case of vacancy, in all Regimental offices. This is so well established, that had the President under the former Government of the United States, nominated a junior officer to fill a vacancy in such a case, the Senate would have promptly rejected the nomination. But independently of the rule, Major Webb was entitled by his merits to receive this promotion, and to be spared the degradation implied by denying it to him. He had served creditably as an officer of the Orange company of the N. C. Regiment in the war with Mexico, and when the Regiment to which he is attached in this war was formed, knew far more of discipline and the duties of camp and garrison, than any officer belonging to it, with the exception perhaps of Major Lightfoot. In diligent attention to and intelligent performance of duty, in sobriety and in honorable bearing, we venture to say that he has been excelled by no officer of the service. His resignation under these circumstances, therefore, was indispensable to the maintenance of his honor. Capt. Wm. J. Freeland, of Orange, who

was badly wounded in the battle last mentioned, is also overslaughed by this proceeding. He was next in rank to Major Webb, and upon the proper promotion of the latter to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, was entitled to become Major. But the rights of both are disregarded, to provide for a junior Captain. We are not in the habit of harsh comment on the conduct of public functionaries, but we have deemed it our duty to call attention to this violation of the rights of two gallant citizens of Orange, who were among the earliest to rally for the defense of their country in this war, who have now become veterans in danger and suffering, and to protest against it.

Major Robert Webb transferred from Company B 6th Regiment to the Field staff. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel June 11, 1862. Three months later, in September, he was wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland. In July 1863 he was promoted to Colonel, and in November of that year he was captured at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, and confined at Johnson's Island, Ohio. He was released July 25, 1865, after taking the oath of allegiance.

After the war Robert Webb returned to his home in Mangum Township where he ran a general store in the Flat River neighborhood. He became active in the life of the area and in 1869 was elected to the school committee for the township. Soon the lure of the tobacco industry beckoned Robert Webb to do what so many other Orange County farmers were doing. He and his family moved from Flat River to Durham where he became a tobacco dealer. He was a member of Saint Philip's Episcopal Church and was the first treasurer of that church.

Robert Webb and Amanda Mangum Webb are buried with their son Garland Emmett in Maplewood Cemetery in Durham, NC.

WASHINGTON DUKE (1820-1905)

The youngest son of Taylor Duke and Dicey Jones was Washington Duke, born near Bahama in 1820. Taylor was a prosperous farmer in Flat River. He was captain of the militia in his district and also constable. His family came from England to Virginia in the 1600s. His wife Dicey was of Welsh lineage. Their son Washington attended Sunday School at Mount Bethel when he was seven years old. At the age of ten years he joined Mount Bethel Church. It is believed that he was "converted" under a brush arbor at the church. He often told his children that whatever he amounted to in his life he owed to the Methodist circuit riders.

In 1896 at the request of the *News and Observer* Washington Duke wrote of his early years.

"I began life in Orange as a country boy with nothing. I never inherited a dollar. Up to the breaking out of the war I had been farming thirty years. I had worked hard in the fields, made on the farm nearly everything I needed, and by close economy I had bought and paid for my farm and had stocked it well. This was the result of the savings of thirty years of hard work and close economy and it was made on an Orange county farm. In those days money was made very slowly and only made at all by close economy.

I made only one crop of cotton which I sold at five and a half a hundred. This crop didn't pay and I never made another."

Washington Duke's first wife was Mary Caroline Clinton. They had two children, Sidney Taylor and Brodie Leonidas. Mary died in 1847. Duke had been a widower for five years when he married Artelia Roney. Their children were Mary Elizabeth, Benjamin Newton, and James Buchanan known as "Buck." In 1858 fourteen year old Sidney became very ill with Typhoid Fever. Artelia took care of him until she, too, became sick. Sidney died and in ten days Artelia also died.

Widowed a second time, Duke continued farming but was becoming more and more interested in the manufacture of tobacco. He wrote of this in 1896.

"About the time the war broke out I had made up my mind to quit farming and go to manufacturing tobacco. In carrying out this resolution 1863, I sold everything, even my horses, stock and crops and agreed to take pay for them in tobacco. I even traded my plantation, agreeing to take pay in tobacco to be delivered yearly for six years, but afterward had to take it back. Some of my friends thought I was very unwise. I had quite a quantity of tobacco stored away, and when the armies came along they took most of it."

Washington Duke was very much against secession, but he answered the call to duty when he was drafted. He served in the Confederate Navy for a short time before he was captured.

"When the war was over I found myself in New Bern, after being released from Libby prison, with one five dollar Confederate note, sold that to a Federal soldier for fifty cents, and walked home, 134 miles to my farm near Durham. I told to my boys when I got home: 'The war is over. For people who will do their duty and stick to their business, there never was a better opportunity in the world for men to make their fortunes.' My idea was then that there was nothing that could bring money into this country but cotton and tobacco. I planted

a tobacco crop and began to manufacture, in a log hut about 16X18, such tobacco as I accumulated during the war that the soldiers had not carried off. We made it ourselves (my three boys working with me) on rainy days when we could not work on the farm. Some of this tobacco I took to Durham (hailed it about three miles from farm to the factory) and got Capt. Ward who was then a partner in John R. Green's factory, and had it put up into plug tobacco.

I took this with a quantity of smoking tobacco we had made in the summer and fall of 1865 and travelled through Eastern North Carolina selling it.

“Everything was done by hand. We beat the tobacco up with sticks by hand when it was dry, and then run it through a fine wire seine. With the help of my boys we could put up 100 to 500 pounds per day. In 1866 we made 15,000 pounds and got 50 or 60 cents a pound and had to pay about 20 cents a pound revenue tax.

“We called our tobacco ‘Pro Bono Publico.’

“Our business increased yearly until 1872 I decided to move to Durham.

“Since I was twelve years old I have been trying to make the world better by having lived in it. Giving to the support of the gospel has been a part of my life. When we began to employ a large number of people, we organized a Sunday school in one room of our factory, and out of that Sunday school grew Main Street Methodist church. We try to carry the religious idea all the way through. We worship with those we employ. We like them and we believe they like us.”

The Methodist Church was very important to the Duke family. Taylor Duke's children joined the church at an early age and began tithing. Thus would begin a lifetime of giving by Washington Duke. He loved the church and admired the circuit riders. He was so sympathetic to the struggles of poorly paid ministers that in his will he left money to the Methodist Church of North Carolina for retired ministers and their families. During his life Duke supported those churches which his family attended, Mount Bethel, Mount Hebron (Duke's Chapel), Main Street (Duke Memorial) and Trinity. He was also involved with Trinity College in Randolph County, NC, when it became a Methodist school in 1856. He donated \$35,000 to get Trinity to consider a Durham location for the college. To outbid the city of Raleigh Washington Duke donated an additional \$50,000 endowment. In the first few years after Trinity moved to Durham, the Dukes contributed greatly just to keep it running.

When he returned from the Civil War he had only fifty cents, he was a widower with four children, and his farm had been untended for two years. But in twenty-five years he became one of the most powerful men in America with wealth beyond his wildest dream. In his autobiography in the *News and Observer*, Washington Duke wrote,

“There have been many changes in my day. I am growing old, but it is pleasant for me to reflect that from the small beginning of twenty-five years ago at the little log hut in the country, has grown a business upon which the sun never sets. Not a great while ago one of

our men in South Africa was present and saw a king crowned, and his seat was an advertising chair of the Dukes of Durham.

Yours truly,

W. Duke

Durham, N. C. April 5, 1896

SUNDAY HERALD-SUN, DURHAM, N. C., JUNE 12, 1938

NORTH CAROLINA PERSONALITIES By Henry Rood, Jr.

BORN NEAR
BAHAMA,
NOW
DURHAM CO.,
DEC. 20, 1820.
DIED AT
DURHAM
MAY 8, 1905.



FARMER
MANUFACTURER
PHILANTHROPIST



REARED ON HIS
FATHER'S FARM, WITH
ONLY A MEAGER ED-
UCATION, HE ROSE TO
FAME THROUGH AG-
RICULTURE AND MAN-
UFACTURE. PRIOR
TO THE CIVIL WAR HE
HAD ACQUIRED 300
ACRES MAKING COT-
TON AND TOBACCO HIS
MAIN CROPS. AFTER
THE WAR, HE AND HIS
SONS FORMED A PART-
NERSHIP AND ENTER-
ED THE BUSINESS OF
RAISING AND MAN-
UFACTURING
TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON DUKE

FOUNDER
OF A
PHILANTHROPIC
NORTH CAROLINA
FAMILY.



FROM THIS LOG BARN, A VAST FORTUNE WAS
CREATED - THE FIRST DUKE "FACTORY" FOR
MANUFACTURING TOBACCO WAS LOCATED ON
HIS FARM NEAR DURHAM. IN 1904 W. DUKE, SONS
& CO., DURHAM BRANCH, MANUFACTURED MORE TO-
BACCO THAN ANY OTHER
ONE PLANT IN THE U.S.

MONUMENT TO A FAR-
SIGHTED FAMILY - DUKE
UNIVERSITY, AN OUT-
GROWTH OF OLD TRINITY
COLLEGE FIRST ENDOWED
BY WASHINGTON DUKE.
LATER, SON JAMES B. CREAT-
ED AN ENDOWMENT ASSUR-
ING THE FUTURE FUNCTION
OF THE UNIVERSITY.



IN A COVERED WAGON SIMILAR TO THIS
ONE, FATHER AND SONS TOURED THE STATE,
SELLING THEIR MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT
CROSS-ROAD STORES, ON FARMS, IN VILLAGES.

DR. EDWIN MICHAEL HOLT (1832-1913)

The earliest doctor of record in the vicinity of Round Hill and Bahama was Dr. Edwin M. Holt. He was born into a family of manufacturers in the part of Orange County that became Alamance County in 1849. He was a graduate of South Lowell Academy and was a merchant in South Lowell. He married Mary Lively Parker in 1853. She was a daughter of Harrison Parker and Sarah Parrish. Mary Parker Holt died in childbirth on March 1, 1856. Her child, a daughter, survived and was named Nannie M. for Mary's sister, whom Edwin married the next year. The wedding took place at the home of Harrison Parker.

In the 1850s the Holts moved from South Lowell to Round Hill where Dr. Holt set up his medical practice. He was soon elected chairman of the Round Hill School's executive committee. When the Flat River Guards, Company B 6th North Carolina Regiment, became involved in the Civil War, Dr. Edwin Holt was the company surgeon.

After the war Dr. Holt continued his medical practice and was greatly loved and respected. He was one of the best known and oldest physicians of Durham County where he practiced medicine for fifty-seven years. He served patients in three or four nearby counties as well as those in the Flat River area.

Edwin and Nannie Holt built a home on Roxboro Road across from the entrance to Orange Factory Road. They lived there and attended worship services at Orange Factory Methodist Church, now called Riverview United Methodist Church. In 1903 Nannie Holt died. Dr. Holt remained in the home until old age forced him to move in with his son, Dr. William P. Holt. It was at the home of Edwin's daughter Nannie in Durham that he died. He was eighty years old. He was survived by his children, thirteen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren; his brother Seymore Holt of Graham and his sister Mrs. M. L. Crutchfield of Winston-Salem.

Dr. Edwin Holt and his wife Nannie are buried at Riverview Church Cemetery on Orange Factory Road in Durham County.

Edwin and Mary Holt had one child Nannie M. who married John Lea in 1893. Edwin and Nannie Parker Holt were the parents of William Holt. This son was a doctor who served the Bahama community for a while. He was later affiliated with Duke Hospital. He married Elizabeth C. Holman in 1896 when he was twenty-seven years old and she was twenty-five.



Dr. Edwin M. Holt with his grandson Edwin M. Holt III

Courtesy of Jean Bradley Anderson

ALVIS KINCHEN UMSTEAD 1839-1928

Alvis K. Umstead, son of Squire D. Umstead and Martha Preston Waller, was the third of thirteen children. The Umstead family lived at Dial's Creek where Squire D. was a farmer and part time minister.

Alvis, whose nickname was "Joe," married Emmaline Temperance Harris, the daughter of Marcus Harris and Louena Parker. Emmaline died in 1871 at the age of thirty-two. Joe married his second wife Edna Williams Harris (1855-1922), the daughter of Marcus Harris and Parthenia Frances Duty, at the Harris home in 1873. Emmaline and Edna were half-sisters.

The Umsteads had seven children including Bernice W. Umstead whom they adopted from John Wesley Umstead, Joe's brother. Bernice died at the age of sixteen in 1887. The youngest Umstead daughter Martha, called "Patsy," lived only seven months.

When Alvis Umstead was twenty years old he enlisted in the Confederate army. He mustered in as a sergeant and was promoted to first lieutenant by the time he resigned from Company B, 6th North Carolina Regiment. He later served in Company K, 19th Regiment of NC Troops. He was sent to Manassas, Yorktown, Seven Pines, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

After their marriage Joe and Edna lived in Bahama, but by 1880 they moved to Durham and settled into their home on Holloway Street. The family lived within walking distance of Trinity Methodist Church which they joined and supported. Joe became a tobacco dealer and soon was involved in the political life of the newly formed Durham County. He was soon elected as one of the County Commissioners. At the first meeting of the board he was elected president. Joe was a devout teetotaler and tried to prevent the selling of alcoholic drinks in Durham. He resigned his position as County Commissioner and was replaced by Duncan Cameron.

About the time of World War I two of Joe's brothers, John and Hamp, left Dial's Creek and built homes in Bahama. Joe and his sons George and Walter started a business in the village called Bahama Milling Company. George ran the mill and lived next door to it.

Edna Harris Umstead died April 27, 1922 and Alvis Kinchen died June 20, 1928. They are both buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Bernice W. Umstead	1871-1887
Joseph Martin Umstead	1881-1956
Walter Williams Umstead	1887-1973
Nell Dean Umstead	1889-1965
George Bascom Umstead	1891-1964
Robert Clinton Umstead	1895-1966
Martha Preston Umstead	1900-1901

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THE DIARY OF ADOLPHUS WILLIAMSON MANGUM

To better understand what life was like in the Flat River community of the mid-1800s, the following diary entries show how one young man from an affluent family spent his days and viewed life.

Across the top of his diary young Adolphus wrote, "Let no one dare read or open!!!!"

Adolphus W. Mangum's Diary Commencing
on the 14th of March 1852
A. W. Mangum
R. M. College

April 1, 1852 - "This is my birthday. Today I am eighteen years old. . .I was born on the 1st of April 1834. . .I was always very small corporally. Very early in my life my heart became impressed with two very important matters one education the other religion." In 1849 young Mangum "commenced a regular preparatory course of studies at South Lowell Male Academy under the superintendence of Rev. J. A. Dean." He spent two and a half years there and entered the sophomore class at Randolph Macon College August 7, 1851. "I attended a protracted meeting at Mt. Bethel in the first part of the month of August 1849." He became a convert on that day. "I was admitted into the Methodist Episcopal Church and was baptised by pouring." "Today I weigh between 121 and 122 lbs. . .my height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 in. . .I rec'd two letters from home today informing me of the death of Durell Johnson. He was found it appears, about a mile from my Father's with his coat & vest off, my Double barreled Gun lying about ten steps off, a large knife was found some where in a few paces & a small one lying open at his feet. It is not certainly known whether the poor fellow met his death from the cruel hands of another from accident, or whether he voluntarily shot himself. [A jury decided it was an accident -SM]

April 3 - He entertained his friend Joseph H. Speed, and the two "went to Dr. W. A. Smith's to pay the ladies a fashionable visit." He was introduced to Miss A. Duffie, "an amiable, beautiful and charming little creature about 15 years of age."

June 11 - On his way home from college he had dinner in Clarksville, Virginia, and "had the pleasure of hearing Cousin Margaret perform on the Guitarrh."

June 12 - Locust Grove - "I left the waggon at sunrise this morning 13 miles this side of Clarksville in company with Wesley Mangum." He later went for a walk and spoke with W. F. Webb, then rode home with him in his buggy.

June 15 - He went to commencement festivities at South Lowell where they had the "celebrated Hillsboro Band." He visited in the Harris home that evening where he "found a multitude of little infants performing on the Piano. I rode back to the party at night in a Buggy with Cousin Marvin M. Parker. Promenaded with Bettie M--S and Miss Emma Patterson. . .We had the darkest ride back that ever was, it seemed to me but I called at Col. Sweeney's & prayed Miss

Henrietta to 'pity the sorrow of a poor old man' & lend me a Candle & she did so G. W. Jones acted Pioneer & light bearer & we reached home safely about 1 o'clock at night."

June 17 - Worked on his July 4th speech to make at Flat River Union Church.

June 18, 19, 20 - He went to his father's store in the afternoon. On Sunday he attended church at Mt. Bethel where Hezekiah Lee, the Presiding Elder of the district, gave the sermon in the morning. In the afternoon the Rev. Junious Moore, circuit rider, preached. Adolphus "had the pleasure of waiting on Miss Emma Patterson."

June 24 - Went with R. F. Webb to Hillsborough to the Court House. He bought a pair of boots; heard that "old Dr. Webb's lady" had died the day before. "Dysentery was making almost a slaughter among the inhabitants which had taken the nature of an epidemic." He left town about 5:30 p.m. after buying an album for his sister and Milton's *Paradise Lost* with notes by Boyd for himself. He reached his cousin Abner Parker's house about 9:45. Col. Parker announced his intention to resign as the nominee of the Whig party for the Commons. They heard that Scott and Graham were the candidates of the Whigs for the presidency against Pierce and King.

June 25 - After spending the night at Col. Parker's home, Mangum awoke with the "prevailing epidemic." He asked for French brandy but was given some "good whiskey" made into a mint julep. He left Parker's after breakfast and returned about 10:00 a.m. He later was visited by cousin James Cozart's family with Ian Carrington. Celestia Carrington came later to spend the night. His brother arrived home with Willie J. Roberts.

June 27 - Nelson and Williamson Parrish arrived with cousin Nancy Parker.

July 2 - Took a wagon to the store and met S. D. Umstead and others. He heard that Maj. Speed's daughter died on Wednesday.

July 3 - Saturday made a 4th of July speech at Flat River Union Church. Col. Parker was Marshal of the Day. J. W. Umstead and Rev. Johnson were at the gathering. After the speeches "all hands retired to the table & ate a dinner which had been handsomely prepared by Maj. Bedford Vaughan." There they heard of the death of Henry Clay of Kentucky [who died June 29, SM]. W. I. Roberts spent the night at Mangum's home and left the next day at 2 p.m.

July 5 - Had great interest in the presidential campaign; Winfield Scott and William A. Graham were the Whig candidates; Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire and King of Alabama were the Democratic candidates. Went to William Lunsford's and spent the day fishing. He mentioned his sister Sallie and probably her child Emma "with the beauty & good nature of little Emma who was born on the 24th of March last I believe."

July 9 - "I at last succeeded in killing one little squirrel & I carried it to old Aunt Dicey - when I reached the house, oh my soul what a lesson! - In her youth & prime of life she had forgotten her God & walked in the forbidden paths of sin & folly. She had lived to a good old age - all the while wicked Extremely wicked, & now her [] of life was fast declining & the sunken in

wickedness now saw her doom she feared irrevocably fixed & was suffering almost the pangs of hell on earth. The Expressions of despair which she uttered were enough to move the most unfeeling heart to pity. I found her unable to move at best [more] than 12 steps & the girl who waited on her also sick. . . I set to work & skinned, cleaned & cut up the squirrel myself. When the old lady was telling me of her supposed hopeless case, I took a Testament & pointed out the few last verses of the 12th [11th!] chapter of Mat. reading 'Come unto me & I. . .'" That night Adolphus visited his cousin Harrison where Marie and Clara "gave me some sweet music on the Piano." Cousin Nancie came to cousin N. M. Carrington's.

July 10 - Left the home of Harrison Parker and went to Abner Parker's. He commented on Williamson Parrish's peculiar mode of spelling. Mentioned cousin Emeline and Miss Bettie Laws.

July 11 - "We all went to preaching to Bethel this morning. . .Mr. Moore preached. Jane & Hawkins Carrington & Wm. came down & spent the evening."

July 12 - Willie J. Roberts, "one of my favorite friends."

July 15 - Conversed with D. C. Parrish at Parrish's store.

July 16 - Went to the home of R. F. Webb and "dubbed his son - Garland Emmett after my best friend Hanes & Emmett after his own uncle in Balto."

July 20 - Cousin Marie Parker spent the night.

July 22 - "Met Thompson & Turner, the Whig candidates for the Commons & Macauley, Jones's opponent for the Sherifffolly & J. C. Turrentine, the present sheriff. . .Phillips & George Hurdle are the other Whig candidates for the Commons."

July 25 - Preaching at Mt. Bethel.

July 27 - Polly, the wife of Abner Parker, was "low with consumption." Mangum went to South Lowell and had his measurements taken by William Moize, the tailor. Took a walk with Williams Harris and others to Little River. G. W. Jones and Bettie Laws of New Bern were there.

July 28 - Oxford Moize sent a watermelon to Mangum's mother.

July 31 - Louisa Link and Polly Harris visited, and Andrew J. Roberts spent the night.

August 3 - Described his home at Locust Grove thus, "2 small houses connected by a narrow passage & a beautifully green yard shaded almost entirely by trees. . .There is an old porch in front of the west and which is enveloped by a luxuriant vine called 'Virgin Bower'. The south side of the passage is approached by an aperture lined overhead and on either side with spreading multiflora,. . .Rose vines, Dahlias, Crocus, Hydrangea, Snow Ball, Chrysanthemums, Flox,

Geraniums, Cypress, Jesamine (which winds it way up the corner of the old building) and a variety of small roses and flowers interspersed. The Virgin Bower is almost a curiosity owing to its peculiar interwoven branches. Originally it was supported by poles around which it wound its several branches in a hundred circles. In the process of time it was robbed by decay of its old supports and as it lost its old prop it seemed to adopt the doctrine that 'union is strength,' & gladly embracing each other the different parts of the vine seem by mutual agreement to bear each other's burden. Near the avenue stands an old appletree, which not being a favorite shade tree nor fruit tree, is alone permitted to stand because planted by my mother's hands. Back towards the west are two borders filled with different sorts of flowers & right at the west end stands a large spreading Cedar & locust tree. Near this stands a favorite tree called the wild cherry the prettiest of the species I have ever seen & esteemed the most beautiful of all the trees in the yard."

August 6 - Went to see his Aunt Dicey again. "I find her almost a dying and I fear a condemned penitent. I saw little in her example to encourage me in a course of vice and folly." After that visit he went on to see J. B. Leathers, Harrison's cousin Nancie, and J. Lockhart, back to J. B. Leathers and in his lane met D. C. Parrish.

August 7 - With John Watson rode horses to Red Mountain.

August 8 - He went to Mt. Bethel where Rev. Johnson preached. "If his voice were pleasant he would do a great deal of good as a minister." He returned home and found that during the day "a new emigrant had arrived on the shores of life by the Steamer Susan - a fine boy too."

August 9 - At South Lowell he met Williams Harris who treated him to watermelon. He and R. A. Speed went to D. C. Parrish's and there he was formally introduced to Nannie Speed.

August 10 - Went to Marcus Harris's and saw Patty Duty [sister of Marcus's wife Parthenia] who played some "sweet tunes on the Guitarrh."

August 11 - After dinner Marcus, his wife and Patty Duty went to Mr. Webb's house.

August 12 - Went with cousin Nancy to Flat River to see her safely across. Had dinner at Uncle Hinton's.

August 15 - Went to church at Mt. Bethel with John Williams, a recent graduate of Randolph Macon but now principal at South Lowell Academy. R. A. Speed preached. Visited old Aunt Dicey last time before returning to college.

August 16 - Monday morning. "Good bye, home of my childhood, may God bless you & your inmates."

August 18 - Wednesday. Left sister weeping; his mother rode part of the way with him. He spent the night at Pascal's Hotel in Oxford.

1854

June 9 - Received from Randolph Macon his new diploma and returned home

June 20 - "I attended the wedding of Jane R. Carrington. I was provoked by the assault of Capt. Thomas Lyon of Granville against the positions of the sons of Temperance." "Last Tuesday I found myself at Williams Harris's. To come home I chose a narrow path through a muddy section east of his residence. On reaching the fence of Judge Mangum and finding it down I determined to ride through his field. When I reached the woods in his field I soon placed myself in a dark and close position."

August 2 - After church at Mt. Bethel he rode home with Williamson Parrish. C. N. Carrington spent the night at Mangum's father's house. Young Mangum visited J. Lockhart. "Then I found the first instance I have ever met of a person who thought that she was deserted by the spirit of God. This unfortunate was Mary Harris. For many years she has lived a life of undoubted piety. . .being about to marry Mr. Dean she thought herself too sinful for a minister's wife and soon lapsed into the darkness of despondency."

1855

October 12 - Home - Attended meeting with S. D. Umstead.

October 20 - Saturday - "Col. A. Parker committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on the 28th of last December. Poor, sinful man his doom is an awful one. Archer L. Harris with whom I have spent so many youthful days has likewise gone in all probability unprepared."

October 21 - Went to Red Mountain Female Academy where H. Arnold preached.

October 23 - Went to see aunt Betty Bobbitt. "Poor old creature she is suffering in old age from folly of youth. She was once beautiful, it is said, and might perchance have done well in life. But she prostituted herself in her early years and lost her character forever. It is worthy of remark how often courtesans become indigent and miserable before they die. Old Uncle Hezekiah Leigh termed adultery the 'steamboat to hell.' There is enough in five miles square around here to name the section - Sodom."

October 28 - Sunday - Elijah Hester preached at Shady Hill. Mangum had dinner with Dudley Parker.

November 2 - Friday - Visited South Lowell and saw Williams Harris. "His presence is sweet to a Christian - so pure is his heart - so pious his conversation, so smart, the gentleness of his life and the peaceful smiles that illumine his good natured face."

November 4 - Sunday - "I attended the funeral of [] Mangum today. It was preached by Bro. J. A. McMannen."

November 11 - Sunday - "I attended church at Bethel today. The funeral of Willie J. Roberts was preached by Bro. Jno. Tillett."

November 23 - Visited his "young friend" Watson York and went with him to a concert at Red Mountain Female Academy.

November 29 - Called to see his cousin N. M. Carrington. The doctors had said he is "bound to die soon. His disease is of the heart and any sudden fright would kill him."

December 3 - Monday - N. M. Carrington died. "He was a worthy man in some respects but was sadly and (almost certainly) fatally negligent of his soul's interest."

December 5 - Wednesday - "Officiated at the grave of N.M.C. today in prayer and a few remarks."

1856

February 8 - "Snow still glitters in the fields as it has done since the 5th of Jany without a day's intermission. What a strange coincidence it has for 5 successive Saturdays snowed either in the day or night."

February 21 - "Last night at 20 minutes before eight died my dear Sister Caroline."

At this time Adolphus traveled to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Mount Vernon, and Baltimore. He climbed the Washington Monument and noted its height as 183 feet. While in Washington he also visited the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institute, Congress, and the Navy Yard. When he was in Baltimore he visited the Catholic Cathedral and was told by a lady in no uncertain terms to remove his hat! He noted that when he went to the Methodist Episcopal Conference he was approached by beggars.

March 11 - Sunday in Washington - "In the afternoon I visited my uncle Sandy Harris. I had never seen him before. He is a very pleasant man, and is well calculated in look, word & demeanor. . He had just completed a splendid representation of the fight between Christian & Apollyon as described by Bunyan."

March 30 - Sunday - "Junious Moore preached the funeral of A. L. Harris today."

April 6 - Sunday - Preached at Mt. Tirzah on Matthew 6:10, "Thy will be done."

April 17 - Thursday - Visited Mrs. Minerva Carrington who was near death. Sang and read to her and prayed for her.

April 28 - Minerva Carrington died on April 27th.

April 30 - "I visited cousin Mary Holt this morning. She looked pale & feeble and seemed almost gone. She is suffering with [] fever."

May 1 - "This morning at 4 o'clock died my sweet cousin Mary Holt."

May 5 - "Bro. McMannen spent the night."

May 6 - Left for Clarksville.

May 7 - From Clarksville went to Boynton. "This was my first ride of any length on the plank road." Was groomsman at the wedding of college friend Leroy Wilson.

May 8 - Presided at the funeral of two little children of David Parker at Mt. Tabor.

May 24 - Saturday - Went to Knap of Reeds and took First Degree in Masonry.

July 12 - Saturday - Attended Mt. Bethel where Rev. John McMannen preached the funeral of old Mrs. Tilley.

4th Sunday - Rev. McMannen and Mangum preached the funeral of Mrs. Mary L. Holt at Shady Hill.

5th Sunday - Preached the funeral of "old Uncle Johnny Moize & Adolphus Moize (son of Oxford) at Mt. Tabor.

6th Sunday - Mother suffered a slight stroke but was recovering. Next to God is his mother. He gave up his trip to the North Carolina mountains to be with her. She asked him never to play the fiddle again.

August 8 - Confined at home while his mother recuperated. A man in the congregation fell asleep during Mangum's sermon.

4th Sunday - Preached the funeral of Abner Roberts at Calvary.

5th Sunday - Camp Meeting at New Bethel. "A severe storm came through Sunday night & blew down a tree into the tent of Wms. Harris, slightly wounding several people."

September 16 - Tuesday - Miss Martha Garrard died on the previous Friday.

September 19 - 2nd Sunday - With Rev. McMannen preached the funeral of N. M. Carrington. "We were preaching the funeral of an old man who died without leaving evidence of salvation."

3rd Sunday in September - Attended the funeral of Mrs. Ellen Ray at Bethel.

4th Sunday - Protracted Meeting at Mt. Bethel.

2nd Sunday in October - Preached at Knap of Reeds and in the afternoon preached the funeral of Silas Tilley at Major Vaughan's home.

3rd Sunday - Preached the funeral of old Mrs. Crabtree at Shady Hill.

November 1 - Last Saturday preached a short sermon at Mt. Tabor. Mr. Umstead preached at night.

Sunday - Rev. McMannen preached the funeral of Mangum's sister Caroline.

November 29 - Friday - On the 2nd Sunday of November preached the funeral of Davis Haley at Mt. Bethel. On the 4th Sunday he preached the funeral of little Jeremy, son of A. J. and Lucy A. Roberts at Mt. Bethel.

December 6 - Last Sunday he preached the funeral of Durell Johnson at Mt. Tabor.

December 31 - Home - "Last Sunday I preached the funeral of some colored persons at Shady Hill.

1857

January 4 - Sunday - "Today - the first Sunday of 1857 - I attended my first appointment as a traveling preacher. It was at Bethel. . . The day was cold and the circumstances quite unpleasant. But I preached anyhow, & I hope that I did good. Bro. Gray came home with me."

January 5 - "Went to South Lowell today - though the weather was cold and cloudy. I spent the night with Bro. Gray at the Parsonage. He has recently married a lady just half his own age. His marriage has somewhat prejudiced the people against him."

January 6 - Tuesday - "Bro. Gray & I went to Walnut Grove today. The roads very rough, the weather very cold. I preached to a congregation of some 30 on [Matthew 25:23]. . . Dined with Bro. Jordan, class leader at Walnut Grove. He is a man in tolerably comfortable circumstances - but very plain. His family were very hospitable - gave me a good dinner with coffee - which comforts the outer man.

January 7 - Wednesday - "Preached at Lebanon. Went home with Bro. More [sic] - the overseer at the Poor House. He and his wife are very warmhearted and treated us very agreeably indeed. I marked but one fault in them. They allow their children to be too bad."

January 8 - "I drove to Cedar Grove - sang and prayed. Returned to S. Lowell & spent night with John McMannen."

January 12 - Spent the night at John Lockhart's.

January 13 - Tuesday - He walked after breakfast from Lockhart's to South Lowell, 3 miles, then started to Mt. Hebron with Bro. Gray in Gray's buggy. From Mt. Hebron they went to Durham's depot, 5 miles.

January 15 - "Left Raleigh at 9 o'clock a.m. On the train were some 50 students en route for Chapel Hill. They were a noisy, rude and rowdy set. Some of them acted disgracefully. It is a great pity & shame that boys will so recklessly sacrifice character & self-respect just for the sake of a little ungodly fun. Boys may and ought to be cheerful - but no need to be dissipated in order to be cheerful."

January 16 - Reached home today about 12 o'clock.

January 17 - "Went to Judge Mangum's in the afternoon. Wesley Mangum & his wife spent the night with us."

January 19 - "Phew! What a snow! In the embanked places, it is from 3 to 4 feet deep. This morning poor old Mrs. King freezed to death in her cabin. She was so anxious to keep something for her poor idiot daughter that she would not furnish herself with what was necessary for her protection from the cold. When my Brother sent over to see about her - she was found, resting on her face against the bed - a chair half burned in the fire - the snow about the cabin floor - herself stiff frozen - her daughter not to be found."

January 20 - "Today the daughter of Mrs. King was found in Dry Creek near their spring. A number were looking for her & one in crossing the creek, started to step on what he supposed was a log & discovered it to be her lifeless body."

January 24 - "I went to the store today. I reprov'd old Mr. Latta for fishing & hunting on Sunday & he answered me that he had as much right to fish & hunt for something to eat on Sunday as a preacher had to preach for money."

January 26 - He loves to hunt.

January 27 - "At night attended the wedding of Willie Mangum and Margaret Johnson at Mr. Smith's.

January 28 - William Carrington spent the night.

January 29 - "Had a common Flat River experience, i.e. I went to store for the mail and was disappointed."

February 1 - "Went to James N. Lunsford's to see his little boy Patrick who is suffering excruciating pain from an injury in the knee. His cries are heartrending. At best he's a cripple for life. Called at Judge Mangum's. What a splendid mind his is! If he had been sober and true to himself he would very probably have been president of the United States. Wm. Lunsford & Sally spent the night with us."

February 3 - "Afternoon to Judge Mangum's. I wrote a letter for the Judge to Hon. Mr. Branch requesting the establishment of a new Post Route from Durham's Depot to this place."

February 8 - "I heard of the suicide of my old neighbor and schoolmate, Simpson Jones. He left his room up stairs at Wm. Bowling's about midnight - and walked, as his tracks showed, towards the Red Mountain Bridge. In the road he dropped a piece of paper evidently scribbled in excitement by moonlight - but it could not be deciphered."

June 22 - Went with friend Benj. Arnold for commencement at Randolph Macon.

June 29 - Enjoys being a "circuit rider."

In July Adolphus visited the mountains and springs in western North Carolina. He stayed in Asheville where he attended camp meetings and preached. He went to Conference and was appointed to Chapel Hill.

December 29 - Home.

1858

January - March "Sick with laryngitis". Hard to preach. Main fishing companion was Wm. Lunsford. Returned to Chapel Hill just before commencement. He heard an address by Duncan McRae on Labor and Genius. Mangum made talks at South Lowell and Round Hill academies. In July Durell Mangum joined him in a northern trip.

"I attended a Camp Meeting at Mt. Tirzah in Person - near Roxboro - had a fine time."

"On the 6th of December I married the first white couple that I ever married - Dr. Hughes & Cousin Louisa Link. The ride from Squire Link's was partly through a rain that would soon make a deluge. Never shall I forget that glorious Buffalo Robe & Umbrella - they did protect me so perfectly!"

Adolphus gave his farewell talk to the folks in Chapel Hill on Thursday December the 8th. He was appointed to the Roanoke, Virginia, circuit. He returned to Chapel Hill on the 21st to marry D. J. Ezzell and Maria Flintoff.

1860

"In the latter part of the year I visited home." There was a protracted meeting at Mt. Tabor near home, but no minister, so took charge and preached a revival for ten days. Saw his father and brother at the altar of prayer and heard the profession of religion by his two brothers-in-law R. F. Webb and W. D. Lunsford.

He wrote of the serious illness of his sister Cornelia Davis and of the death of Jerremia Harris. He also wrote many articles for the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

His horse's name was Jimmy Jones.

"The year ended sadly with me in the derangement of my oldest sister's mind. She rapidly went into complete insanity."

These excerpts from the diary of Adolphus Williamson Mangum were abstracted from #483 Mangum Family, folder 106, Vol. 8 Diary, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Chaplain to the 6th Regiment. -We see it stated in the Salisbury papers, that the Rev. A.W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in that place, has received the appointment of Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment of the N.C. State Troops, and left last week to join the regiment. Mr. Mangum is highly spoken of as a gentleman and a christian, and as having won by his social and generous disposition, the affection and esteem of the members of all the churches of the community in which he has been residing. It may be hoped that he will be of great usefulness in the field which he has gone to occupy.

Hillsborough Recorder
September 25, 1861

CIVIL WAR

"Lincoln was elected - the great storm was lowering - & the thunders of war were beginning to shake our peaceful hills." So wrote Adolphus Williamson Mangum from South Lowell in 1860. Mangum and others in the Flat River community saw that conflict between the North and South would likely escalate and they wanted to be prepared. An article which appeared in the *Hillsborough Recorder* dated May 30th, 1860, shows some of the steps Flat River folks were taking.

Flat River Guards - We are pleased to learn that this new company of citizen-soldiers, recently organized in the eastern part of this county and commanded by Capt. Robert F. Webb, already numbers fifty men, fully uniformed and tolerably well drilled, and only await the arrival of their arms and accoutrements to array themselves in all the pomp and panoply of war. They meet for drill, at present, once a week, and if this interest is continued they must soon take a prominent stand among the first class volunteer companies of the State. We understand their uniform is a beautiful one, and they are commanded by a gallant soldier- one who has "done the State some service" in Mexico-who will make a popular captain in the social circle or in the field. Flat River has plenty of good material to sustain a number one company, and we are sure it will be done if the ladies will encourage them with their approving smiles. The Guards will need a banner, and a flag presented by women, it seems us, is capable of receiving a hundred times more shot holes, if need be, than would one bought with gold. Our neighbors, the Orange Guards, must see to it that the Flat River Guards do not out soldier them, and as soon as the latter draw their arms they should show them that "they still live."

North Carolina believed strongly in preserving the Union and was one of the last states to secede. Many North Carolinians, although they wanted to maintain their independence, thought secession was an unnecessary and tragic mistake. Several groups in the state met to try to bring about peace. On December 25, 1860, citizens of Flat River met at Mangum's Store to discuss the issues and to draw up a list of resolutions. They were published in the *Hillsborough Recorder* on January 16, 1861.

Whereas, it can no longer be doubted that our country has arrived at a terrible crisis, and our liberties are fearfully imperilled; And whereas we regard it our imperative duty to contribute our influence to assist in arresting the recklessness and violence which threatens to destroy all that is dear to us on earth; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we rejoice in the great blessings which we have inherited from our fathers in being the citizens of the most excellent government ever instituted by man-and that we shall ever be faithful in cherishing gratefully the memory of those who fought to secure us these blessings-and in honoring those of their descendants who manfully strive to preserve and perpetuate them

Resolved, 2d. That while we bewail those occurrences which now distract us, and readily perceive that why it is that there is great dissatisfaction and agitation throughout the whole South, we have too lofty an admiration for the excellence of our grand federal organization, too warm an appreciation of the immunities and blessings which it

guarantees to us all to be otherwise than cautious, deliberate, and solemn, when we assemble to consider the dangers which now threaten its destruction and ruin

Resolved, 3d. That we with heartfelt earnestness exhort our fellow citizens in this our country's greatest ordeal, to use all possible moderation and thoughtfulness, and to remember that there is no event of this century that can compare in momentous consequences with the breaking up of our glorious and blood bought Union.

Resolved, 4th. That we therefore declare ourselves opposed to a hasty convention of people of North Carolina, believing that no good could be accomplished by it, and that independent action of any State irrespective of the views, wishes and interests of others would be alike disastrous to our peace and violent to the rights of those of our sister States, who are bound to us by the most sacred political ties.

Resolved, 5th. That we regard it a wise and more effective policy for all the Southern States to meet in one convention, and after free consultation, determine on the best course to be adopted; believing that this would be like patriots-like prudent friends of liberty.

Resolved, 6th. That we ignore and deprecate with equal warmth, thoughtless submission and thoughtless rashness; and believe it our right and duty to demand of the North such assurances and guarantees as will shield us in the future from the ills and violence which now incense the South.

Pending the discussion of these resolutions, speeches were made by Dr. Gay, Rev. John A. McMannen, S. D. Umstead, A. Mangum, and Thomas Lyon.

On motion, it was resolved that these resolutions be presented to our representatives in our Legislature, and published in the Hillsborough and Raleigh papers.

G. W. Jones, Chairman

D. C. Parrish, Secretary

However, following the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States, sentiment began to change. When the newly elected President sent supplies to Federal troops in Sumter, South Carolina, in April of 1861, blockaded Southern ports, and then requested that North Carolina furnish 75,000 troops to put down the "southern insurrection," North Carolinians felt that secession was the only solution; unionists became secessionists. On May 20th, 1861, North Carolina seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy in the War for Southern Independence.

Governor Zebulon B. Vance, elected in 1862 and formerly a unionist, wrote, "If war must come I preferred to be with my own people. If we had to shed blood, I preferred to shed Northern rather than Southern blood. If we had to slay, I had rather slay strangers than my own kindred and neighbors. . . The argument having ceased and the sword being drawn, all classes in the South united as by magic, as only a common danger could unite them."

With this love of homeland plus the challenge young men crave, many Flat River males enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. Before North Carolina had formally seceded, men from Flat River signed up to be soldiers. On May 1, 1861, his 21st birthday, John Young Mangum enlisted to serve under Major G. W. Jones. His brother Samuel and his cousin William Preston Mangum, the son of U. S. Senator Willie P. Mangum enlisted the same day. Many other men of the neighborhood joined the cause during the month of May, eighty-seven in all. They

were assigned to Company B of the 6th North Carolina Regiment with Capt. Robert Fulton Webb their commanding officer.

Company B was made up almost exclusively of Flat River men, many of whom had belonged to the local militia called the Flat River Guards. By 1865 more than one half of the men would be from other counties of North Carolina. The company was organized in 1860 by Capt. Robert F. Webb. His lieutenants were William K. Parrish, W. P. Hampton, and William Emmett McMannen. Company B continued to be called Flat River Guards. It was one of ten companies in the 6th North Carolina Infantry Regiment which had been organized May 16, 1861 at Company Shops in Alamance County under the command of Col. Charles F. Fisher, former president of the North Carolina Central Railroad. After preliminary training in Durham, Company B went to Company Shops (today's Burlington, North Carolina). After 5 weeks of drill at the shops of the railroad, the 6th Regiment, one of the first to be ready for the field, was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley to join forces under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Before they left Company Shops, Captain Webb was promoted to Major and transferred to Field and Staff. Lieutenant William Parrish was promoted to Captain, and he took over the command of Company B. His troops boarded trains to head for Virginia. They went as far as Richmond where they stayed one day, camping at the old fair ground, then continued by train, riding on the tops of boxcars to Manassas Junction, and arrived on the morning of July 21. The battle had already begun. The 6th Regiment joined other regiments and met the Union troops head-on. They quickly became Confederate fighting men. Only a few hours after arriving at Manassas Col. Fisher was killed. Later Lt. William P. Mangum, who had received his commission at the recommendation of Capt. Webb, was seriously wounded. A surgeon dressed the wound and felt that Lt. Mangum would recover, but because of dirty bandages and gangrene he died a week later. From Louisa Court House, Virginia, young Mangum had written to his sister, "I am badly wounded with a grapeshot in the left breast. My small pocket bible was torn about half in two and the shot glanced and tore off the flesh for a space as large as my hand, but I have been well attended to and am much better." He also wrote, "Only one of our company was killed named Okey. Col Fisher was killed. Cou. Simeon Carrington was shot through the thigh with a large hole but has had it cut out and is in fine spirits. Dave Roberts was wounded slightly in the leg." Adolphus Mangum wrote home from Louisa Court House also. He stated that William Mangum, Simeon Carrington and David Roberts were being cared for by the family of Rev. Waggoner. He went on to say that Simeon and David were both wounded in the thigh but were up and doing very well, and that Allen Tilley and Guilford Laws were shot in the hand, Laws also with a slight wound to the leg, and Sam Turrentine a little bruised. He, too, wrote that Van Oakey, [Van Buren Oakley, 18 years old] of the Flat River Guards was killed.

The obituary for Col. Fisher appeared in the July 31st 1861 issue of the *Hillsborough Recorder*, copied from the *Raleigh Register*.

THE LATE COL. FISHER

The remains of this fallen hero and patriot were brought to this city on Wednesday morning by a special train from Goldsborough, and were taken on to Salisbury under the escort of a detachment from the Twelfth Regiment of State Troops, Colonel Pettigrew. During the short time the train stopped at the depot, crowds flocked into the car containing the coffin, on the top of which were placed the swords and hat of the deceased patriot. These articles were preserved by the faithful servant of Colonel Fisher, who was near him when he fell, and who

bore him from the field. In the hat are two holes, one in front and one in rear, the fatal ball having penetrated the forehead of Col. Fisher, and passed entirely through his head. The Regiment of Colonel Fisher had barely been landed from the Rail Road cars half an hour when he met his death from the fifth volley discharged by the enemy. The Regiment was badly cut up and Lieutenant Col. Lightfoot severely wounded.

Col. Fisher was the son of the late Hon. Charles Fisher of Salisbury, who was for many years conspicuous in the public service of this State. On receiving his commission, Colonel Fisher resigned the presidency of the North Carolina Rail Road, an office which he had for some years filled in the most creditable manner. A braver man than Colonel Fisher never lived. He carried his life in his hand for the service of his country, and at the hour of need freely offered it upon its altar. The train containing his remains was appropriately draped in mourning, and the flag on the Capitol lowered to half-mast in token of respect for the lamented dead.

In the first major battle of the war, called the Battle of Manassas by the Confederates and the Battle of Bull Run by the Union, [Confederates usually called the battle by the name of the nearest settlement, while the Federals called them by the name of the nearest body of water.] Orange County had sixteen men killed and sixty-four wounded.

Colonel Fisher was replaced by Colonel William Dorsey Pender, a young officer and West Point graduate. Col. Pender assumed command of the 6th North Carolina Regiment on August 15, 1861. The *Hillsborough Recorder*, a newspaper published by Dennis Heartt in Hillsborough, North Carolina, printed many correspondences from the battle fields. The following appeared in the issue of August 7, 1861.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a meeting of the Flat River Guards, Lieut. Parish commanding, held in Camp Bee, on Wednesday, July 31st, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in a wise dispensation of His providence, to remove from our midst, from the effects of a mortal wound received on Sunday, the 21st, while gallantly and most heroically fighting in this Company, our highly esteemed and much beloved officer and fellow soldier, Lieut. William P. Mangum, only son of Hon. W. P. Mangum, therefore,

Resolved, That the loss of so noble and estimable a gentleman is keenly felt and sincerely regretted by us all, for his generous bearing and noble conduct has endeared him to each and every one of us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, and mingle our tears of condolence with theirs for the loss of their only son and brother.

Resolved, That we repair to the spot where he so gallantly fought and received his wound, and fire the customary military salute, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the bereaved family, spread on the minutes of this Company, and also that a copy be sent to the Hillsborough Recorder for publication.

William K. Parish \
Lieut. Wm. E. McMannen -} Com.
Serg't T. L. Cooley /

The 6th North Carolina Regiment stayed two more weeks at Manassas, formed the 3rd Brigade, then marched eight miles to Camp Jones at Bristoe Station, Virginia, on August 3rd. There was much sickness at the camp, but the men were kept busy drilling and studying war tactics. Thirty-two year old First Sergeant Andrew J. Roberts, who had joined Company B on May 1st, was discharged at Camp Jones "by reason of disability" on September 23.

In September the Regiment received orders to march to Dumphries, Virginia, where they set up their winter quarters. They named the camp after their fallen colonel, Camp Fisher. On September 25th the troops marched seven miles to support a battery at Freestone Point, but the Federal attack never happened, and the men returned to camp. Col. Pender may have seen that the men were drilling barefooted, because on October 16th the entire regiment received new shoes. There was no further action until November 1st when they marched seven miles to support the Evansport batteries. Again there was no attack, and they went back to Camp Fisher.

Captain William K. Parrish wrote on January 21 this letter to the editor. (*Hillsborough Recorder*, January 29, 1862)

Mr. Heartt: I desire, through the Recorder, to return my thanks and the thanks of the company I have the honor to command, to Mrs. Cameron and the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, for fifty shirts, a pair of blankets, and a nice lot of smoking tobacco

These were timely presents, and fill our hearts with gratitude to be thus remembered by our fair friends at home. Can any soldier whose heart beats under one of these shirts, refuse to fight for his country and his home? I am glad to inform you that the health of our regiment is very much improved-we have but few on the sick list.

Yours respectfully,

William K. Parrish

Capt. Company B, 6th Inft., N. C. State Troops.

The men set up their winter quarters, building for themselves small huts with dirt floors. Some of the officers put windows in their huts and some even had paneled doors. Several of the officers' wives were also in camp. Private William H. Tilley, son of Allen and Nancy Tilley of Flat River, died of pneumonia at Camp Fisher on January 5, 1862. He was nineteen years old.

In March the men burned their winter quarters and marched for three days southward. They crossed the Rappahannock River at Falmouth and pitched camp near Fredericksburg. From Fredericksburg they marched toward Richmond where they boarded trains at Wilford Station. They stopped at Ashland and stayed a few days before marching to Yorktown where they arrived at the end of April. On that march many recruits were struck down with measles. They camped near the Williamsburg road, acting as rear guard. There was no fighting at this locale, so the men returned to Richmond. The march to Richmond was miserable. The roads were bad and muddy. The men got separated from the commissary wagons and were hungry. They wanted to eat the corn intended for the horses, but the guard refused saying the food wagons were coming.

On May 7, 1862, under the command of Colonel Pender, the 6th was the only regiment of the 3rd Brigade to be engaged in the battle of Eltham's Landing (Barhamsville). It was said that both sides felt victorious.

Next came the Battle of Seven Pines May 31st and June 1st. General Joseph E. Johnston's army attacked the Federals under General George B. McClellan, and the 6th Regiment joined in. They surprised the Union troops; food was still cooking in their camps. Gen. Johnston was wounded, and Private Henry Speck Harris was killed the first day. He was the son of Marcus Harris of Flat River and was twenty-two years old. Despite these casualties, the fighting was not heavy. According to an account written by Major A. C. Avery, "The 6th NC won the proud distinction of being the first to engage the enemy and the last to leave the field." The command of the Army of Northern Virginia was given to General Robert E. Lee. Colonel Pender was promoted to General.

The Confederates were back in camp near Richmond on June 5, 1862, when "H. W. W." of Company B wrote to the *Hillsborough Recorder*, issue of June 11, 1862.

Mr. Heartt: As you and many of our friends in old Orange would, no doubt, be glad to hear from the noble old 6th, who are now away out here battling for our homes and the sacred rights of our country, I have concluded to while away a few of my passing moments in writing a few lines for the perusal of your readers. After a series of marches and encampments we are now encamped near Richmond, prepared for a hearty reception of the enemy if he should again dare to show himself. Last Saturday was a day that will long be remembered by us. The enemy had encamped too near our lines for our proper enjoyment, therefore our brigade was sent to rout them out and drive them back to the swamps of the Chickahominy. Soon after setting out, the skirmishers of our regiment engaged those of the enemy. They soon gave way, however, and a charge of the bayonet soon drove the Yankees from their camps. They made a stand, however, on a hill in the corner of a field, and (using the words of our colonel) we concluded to "give them a touch anyhow." Our regiment was ordered to charge, which was done immediately. After advancing very near the enemy we found they were supported by a strong battery, which sent shell and grape among us and over us in great profusion. We retired back to a piece of woods nearby, when we were reinforced by other regiments and again attempted to charge and take the enemy's battery. But we found that the battery was supported by a large force of infantry, and we again retired. We failed in taking the battery, but we held the field and slept in a Yankee camp that night. We do not know for certain how many of our regiment were killed. One hundred perhaps were wounded. While writing here I will stop to mention the death of two of the brave boys in our company, the Flat River Guards. Benjamin Parker, a recruit in our company, was sent to the hospital in Richmond about the 1st of April. His illness continued till the 2d of May, when his sufferings were relieved by the kind hand of death. We deeply mourn his loss, but our loss was his eternal gain. He died rejoicing in bright hope of that rest that remaineth for the people of God. John T. Wedding was wounded by a shell in a skirmish at West Point the 7th of May, and was sent to Ligon hospital, Richmond, where he died the 17th May, the 10th day after he was wounded. John T. Wedding was born in Orange county, January 27th, 1843. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and we mourn not as those without hope. You will please excuse my unconnected letter, as I have

written it while on line of battle in the woods waiting for the enemy. I must close. More anon.

On June 27th the 6th North Carolina Regiment was in the Battle of Gaine's Mill, also known as Cold Harbor. This was followed by the Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1st. Major Robert Webb was in command. They were under fire for ten hours and lost nearly ninety men. Private Haywood Tilley of Flat River was one of those wounded.

Several other minor battles were fought under Major Webb. They were the Battle of Freeman's Ford on August 24th, the Second Battle of Manassas August 29-30, and the Battle of Boonsboro Gap on September 14th. A communique from camp was sent to the *Hillsborough Recorder* to inform the home folks of casualties of the 6th NC Regiment from August 27-30, Major Robert Webb commanding. In Company B under Lt. A. K. Umstead one was killed, W. U. Roberts, and one wounded, Lt. T. L. Cooley, severely. (*Hillsborough Recorder*, October 8, 1862)

"The bloodiest fight of the war," according to Major Webb's account, was the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) on September 17th. Major Webb was in command and was wounded. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. The Regiment returned to Richmond September 18th.

In mid-October the troops were ordered to Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. The Battle of Fredericksburg was fought December 13, 1862, under the command of Col. C. M. Avery. It was a terrible defeat for the Union. The troops went into winter quarters near Hamilton's Crossing.

The new year started off slowly for the combatants. Little is noted for the 6th Regiment until May 4, 1863. That is when they went into battle at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg under Col. Avery. Lt. Col. Webb was in charge of the Regiment, and he commented on the "gallant conduct of the 6th who pushed through the enemys line in a charge, being unsupported where in danger of being cut off, its own gallant firmness saved it."

Lt. Col. Webb led his regiment in the Battle of Winchester in June, and then they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. An old wound flared up and Webb had to retire. He did not stay out long because on July 1st and 2nd he was back fighting with his arm in a sling. This battle was the turning point of the war, the Battle of Gettysburg. The Confederates managed to capture Cemetery Hill where "shots rained down upon them." Colonel Avery was killed, and General Pender was mortally wounded. Webb was promoted to Colonel.

Died - Sgt. William G. Ray, 22, Company B 6th Regiment NC Troops, in battle at Gettysburg July 1, 1863. Member of Presbyterian Church at Little River. Left mother, 5 brothers (3 in Illinois and 2 in Confederate service) and 5 sisters (2 in Illinois and 3 in NC).

Hillsborough Recorder, August 26, 1863

Haywood Tilley, son of Edmund Tilley of Flat River, was captured at Gettysburg July 3, 1863 and confined at Fort Delaware in Delaware, then transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland, on October 18th.

Retreating from Gettysburg, the Regiment fought the Battle of Fairfield on July 4th and the Battle of Somerville Fort on September 19. Then they were back in Virginia where they were told to prepare winter quarters. It was November 7, 1863, and the men were ready to settle in, but in the middle of the afternoon they heard the call to battle. Their regiment was cut off, and

the Rappahannock was too deep to ford. They had no support and no reinforcements. The Battle of Rappahannock Bridge decimated the 6th Regiment. Three men were killed, one officer and twelve men were wounded, and twenty-one officers and 286 men were captured. A list of men missing in action was published in November 25, 1863 issue of the *Hillsborough Recorder*. The list was dated November 7, 1863 and named these men from Company B: Capt. W. K. Parrish, Lt. T. L. Cooley, Sgt. Thomas Wilson, Cpl. Willie Meadows, Privates H. C. Batchelor, A. S. Carrington, John Carrington, John Cates, Willie Cates, Dewit Davis, John Davis, Bushrod Duke, Nash Duke, L. Franklin, H. S. Jackson, John James, P. Latta, William Latta, A. E. Laws, G. Laws, G. T. Laws, W. Laws, John Mangum, Willie Mangum, A. Parker, D. Parrish, N. Parrish, J. A. Rayfield, W. K. Roberts, William Stamy, Dewit Tilley, James Vanhook, William E. Veazey, W. P. Wagner, W. S. Watson and Alex Wilkerson. Although the 6th continued as an active unit for the rest of the war, it would never be the same. Colonel Webb and Captain William K. Parrish were captured and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio. Col. Webb remained there until his release on July 25, 1865 after taking the oath of parole. Capt. Parrish was later sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was released on June 12, 1865.

The men were now prisoners of war. They were marched to Warrenton Junction and were put on trains to Washington City where they rested under guard until three o'clock. They were then marched to the docks and loaded onto the steamer "John Brooks" for the trip down the Potomac to Point Lookout Prison Camp where they disembarked on November 10th.

The Battle of Rappahannock Station broke the back of the 6th Regiment. Nearly all of Companies A, B, and G were captured including all the company officers. Those men who were left went on to minor skirmishes such as those at Winchester in July and September 1864, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Burgesses Mill. They would later be in the trenches at Petersburg and in the retreat at Appomattox.

Three times the 6th Regiment was in enemy territory in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They forded the Potomac six times. They fought the good fight, but proved the prophetic powers of the late Senator Willie P. Mangum when he had said in 1861, "Boys, God bless you every one, but you can't succeed. Their resources are too great for you."

ON THE HOMEFRONT

War touched not only the men who fought, but the families left behind. Most of the Confederate soldiers were farmers, and they were constantly concerned for their families. They tried to run their farms from the war zone. One evidence of this was a letter William Preston Mangum wrote to his sister from Company Shops in Alamance. He told her to arrange with a neighbor "to thrash grind our wheat and sell the flour." The soldiers were interested in their crops, often requesting furloughs during harvest times. Quite a few left without permission to help or supervise bringing in the crops.

The women worked diligently to make clothing for their family members in the army. They cut up carpets for blankets and used sheets and curtains to make into bandages. Those who could sew and knit were kept busy making garments for the soldiers.

The families at home needed help desperately. Funds were supposedly available from the State of North Carolina, but many families suffered. The women did the best they could, but food was in short supply. There was little meat and no coffee or tea. They lived on the barest

essentials, bread, peas and molasses. Despite their hardships the women managed to send whatever food they could spare to their men. Orange County appointed agents to gather and distribute food to the families of soldiers. Those agents in Flat River were Squire D. Umstead, D. C. Parrish, Harrison Parker and John Burroughs.

A Flat River soldier wrote to the *Hillsborough Recorder* of the plight of his fellow Confederates. The letter was written from Camp Jones near Bristol Station, Virginia, and was dated September 10, 1861. It appeared in the September 25th edition. After complaining about not having been paid for the four months they had been fighting, he went on with the following:

I read many of the letters received by our men, and a great many families, I assure you, stand greatly in need of money. I fear the Committees appointed to relieve soldiers' families do not do their duty. Several families, whose children now want bread, have never been visited, much less relieved by a committee-man. If the funds placed in their hands for that purpose is not exhausted, they should speedily be relieved.

Relatives often went to the battle fields to tend their wounded soldiers or bring them home. They turned their homes into hospitals and nursed the sick and wounded. Mourning was widespread. Yet life went on. There were funerals and weddings, deaths and births.

The trials of one family, the McMannens of South Lowell, can be tracked through three issues of the *Hillsborough Recorder*.

July 6, 1859 - William E. McMannen married Mary P. Henderson in Orange County, Sunday morning June 3rd.

October 15, 1862 - Col. William E. McMannen, 23, of the Flat River Guards (6th NC Regiment) died August 14th of consumption.

August 10, 1864 - James Emmet McMannen, 1 year 8 months, only son of late Col. W. Emmet McMannen, at South Lowell in Orange County July 21st. The mother of this child was orphaned at a very young age and, when married only 3 years, her husband died. He had retired from the army after the first battle of Manassas. Of her whole family she has only one daughter left.

Since there was no fighting in Orange County until the very end of the war, some families from the Virginia war zone came south. They were refugees who came to the Flat River area for the duration of the war.

Finally the war was over. The surrender at Appomattox was signed and those left in Company B were paroled in April 1865. Those in Union prisons were paroled in June and July. Many men returned home on foot. Some were so thin and battle-weary that loved ones did not recognize them. The returning Confederates faced poverty and bankruptcy. Without slavery the entire economic system had to be rebuilt.

RECONSTRUCTION

The Freedman's Bureau was established to help the former slaves make the transition from slavery to freedom. They organized schools for the education of the children and tried to aid the newly freed to become economically independent.

In Orange County former slaves who had never been allowed to have a legal marriage could appear before the Clerk of Court, George Laws, and declare that they had lived together as husband and wife for so many years and were then granted a certificate of marriage, making their marriages legal for the first time. Most couples registered in 1866. George and Winny Cameron of Stagville plantation had been husband and wife for forty years when their marriage was finally legitimized by the State of North Carolina. John and Lucretia Harris had been husband and wife since 1830; Albert and Nancy Lunsford since 1843; Alfred and Tempy Evans since 1848; Jerry and Mary Parker since 1841; Buck and Jane Turrentine since 1844.

North Carolina adopted a new constitution July 20, 1868, and was readmitted to the Union. The constitution was based in part on that of Ohio. The changes in the constitution were more liberal, democratic, modern and progressive. North Carolina remained under military rule from 1867 till 1877. The Federal troops left and reconstruction was over.

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The Hillsborough Recorder, published in Hillsborough, NC, 1820-1879.
Microfilm, North Carolina Room, Wilson Library, UNC-CH.

Diary of Adolphus Williamson Mangum, Adolphus Mangum papers, Southern Historical Collection. University of North Carolina.

LIFE GOES ON

Orange County was divided into eight townships in 1868. What had been the Saint Mary's district was now Mangum Township. In 1877 Lebanon, south of Little River, broke away and was a separate township.

This became a boom time for the tobacco industry. Both Union and Confederate soldiers remembered and liked Durham's tobacco. They ordered their favorite blends and the tobacco industry was off and running. Bad weather and poor crops made a steady income enticing, so men left the farms and moved to town to work in the tobacco factories. Former slaves from Flat River made the move from farm to factory, and many bought land in south Durham in an area which was known as Hayti. There they did well and prospered.

Those who stayed at Flat River began their lives again and were soon struggling to feed their families and make a living. A local farmer, Marcus Harris, wrote a letter January 25, 1867 to his brother-in-law John Hays, an attorney in Oxford, NC which shows how he and his family were coping with the hardships of post-war Flat River.

Dear Hays,

I received your note dated the 9th inst, containing a notice of claims in your hands against me in favour of Messers R. L. Hunt & Bros not until this week, accept my acknowledgements for your expressions of kindness therein given relative to the matter.

If I am not very much disappointed I will have placed in your hands in the course of next month the amt (or more) necessary to meet the demands of the law.

How are you getting on this cold, cold winter? We have thus far been able to have good fires, none of us frozen, and as the most of farmers have just at this season, we have meat & bread plenty, more than this, we have a good hired cook to cook it, and all of us well, having good appetites for our regular meals. But then we haven't money enough to pay our debts just at this time, though we hope to have it, as it is owing to us, besides this, as is often said by men in debt I haven't sold my tobacco yet.

I humbly remark, we are still a praying family, pray for us.

Truly yours

M Harris

Articles from the *Hillsborough Recorder* illustrate life in the area of Flat River in the years following Reconstruction. The first article, which appeared in the July 28, 1869 issue, tells what concerned the local citizenry.

Flat River News - from our own correspondent

It has been baking hot. So dry that many things are baked hard already.

Wheat machines are buzzing around. Wheat not much more than half so good as was believed at the time of harvesting.

Blackberries and snakes abound. A Mangum and Co. have offered a premium for the best 50 lbs of dried blackberries.

Our people are harvesting the Early Goodrich potatoes. We like them. They come early - grow large - yield abundantly and are exceedingly fine for the table.

People are working down here. Very little loafing. The League manages to fool away a large amount of labor at their monthly meeting. The negroes celebrated the 4th with a big dinner - and some of them in consequence have celebrated several days with very short rations.

Signs of plenty of rain this morning.

A second article, this one in the March 16, 1870 issue was from "Our Special Correspondent," Flat River, March 10, 1870.

We are all astir upon the subject of tobacco shipping and tobacco raising, our farmers are realising high prices for their tobacco. We raise and cure the finest tobacco that goes to the Richmond and Danville markets. The territory in Orange east of Flat River comprising the one sixteenth part of the county will sell the tobacco crop for \$20,000. Now suppose the whole county grew as much of the weed and of the same quality, it would amount to the aggregate of \$820,000 which would go far to restore prosperity to our impoverished people. We are importing a good deal of corn from Norfolk. Our farmers are going to use large quantities of Peruvian guano in their tobacco crops. Our lands are advancing in price, and the best of all, we are trying to get out of debt.

We are much pleased with the improved appearance of our old weekly visitor, the *Hillsborough Recorder*; we think it merits a more liberal patronage from our people, for the writer of this considers it a very readable and entertaining sheet.

DeWitt C. Umstead, a very industrious and worthy citizen had cut down a tree which lodged and to get it down, cut another one upon it which glanced off and struck him and broke both bones of one of his legs; Dr. Holt set the bones and he is doing well.

William Bass, an industrious old man lost a barn of tobacco last Thursday by fire. His little child carried some fire to the barn and set fire to some oat straw. Loss some \$200.

Politically, we feel somewhat revived by hearing this afternoon that Deweese has resigned his seat in Congress, for we look upon Deweese as a complete failure, even as a radical. We would be more pleased to hear of the resignation of the larger part of our Legislature.

On Monday night the 28th Feb, the smoke house of James N. Lunsford was entered by some thief by prizing off the logs, and stole 11 pieces of bacon which belonged to his son Paschall. No clue to the rogue.

Married on the 2nd, instant, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, John W. Bowen and Susan Ann Bowling daughter of Priestly Bowling.

Also on 19th day of Jan. last, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, A. W. Umstead to Nannie L. Bowling, daughter of William Bowling Sen.

On November 29, 1871, the newspaper ran this account of Flat River.

Flat River is never behind in anything, she excels in pretty ladies, handsome men, fine coal cured tobacco, big turnips and last though not least in the art of matrimony; there being in the last week not less than six blushing maidens from the ages of fourteen to thirty-six, led to the hymeneal altar by as many handsome gentlemen from the ages of nineteen to fifty. This goes to show that we live in a progressive age, and that Flat River is ahead of time.

The progress of education is also going ahead in our vicinity, and it will not be long before hammer can be heard for miles around, nailing shingles on the roof of Mangum's Male Academy. At the same place is also to be erected one among the finest country Methodist churches in the State.

Married

On the morning of the 22nd, Dee Mangum to Elve Mangum, by A. Mangum, also on same evening, Geo. Green of Wake to Miss Dide Southerland, by Rev. John Tillett. On the morning of 23d, Rufus Peed to Miss Martha Bowling, by A. Mangum. On Sunday morning Jack Strayhorn to Miss Bettie Blalock. On Sunday morning Hooker Watson to Miss Sallie Carding. On Sunday morning Nelson Baulding to Miss Candace Jones. On 23rd F. M. Terry to Miss Bettie Garrard, by Rev. Mr. Moore.

Flat River farmers still met and held timely discussions at Mangum's Store. An article which was published in the *Hillsborough Recorder* of March 22, 1876, shows the concerns of the local farmers.

In pursuance of public notice, a number of farmers and citizens residing on Flat River convened at Mangum's Store on Saturday 11th inst for the purpose of advising with each other as to the best modes of farming, whereupon Dr. E. M. Holt was called to the chair and A. Mangum appointed Secretary. On the motion the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three to retire and report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chairman appointed Col. R. F. Webb, Capt. A. J. Roberts and W. W. Mangum to constitute said committee, who after a short absence returned and reported the following resolutions to wit:

Be it Resolved, That the excessive use of commercial fertilizers is detrimental to the interest of farmers.

2nd, That the cultivation of Tobacco, to excess, to the exclusion of cereals and grasses is operating injuriously to our interests.

3rd, We believe that nature has bestowed a liberal supply of material for the manufacture of compost and manure, which should be utilized by the farmers, thereby enriching their lands, and adding to their prosperity.

4th, That we have every reason to believe that the purchasing of fertilizers and bacon from abroad has impoverished us as farmers, by taking all of our surplus means, and has crippled us to that extent, that a continuation of this state of things will culminate in actual want.

5th, That we believe our whole system of farming wrong. That we should encourage mixed husbandry, raising our own pork, grain and forage making the cotton and tobacco, the surplus production of the farm.

The meeting was addressed by that model tobacco raiser of Granville, Dennis Tilley, Esq; and also others. On motion, three farmers of the neighborhood were appointed and requested to visit some farms in this vicinity and report their condition, progress &c.

A most important change took place in 1881. This is when Durham county was formed from Orange County. The city of Durham was already established and growing rapidly. The tobacco

factories and textile mills beckoned many from the rural areas. With Hillsborough as the county seat, it became necessary for Durham to break away in order to make its anticipated progress. The most affluent area of Orange County was now in Durham County. Several of the Flat River leaders moved to Durham and joined others who held important positions in the blossoming town. Two of them were D. C. Parrish of Round Hill and Alvis Kinchen Umstead of Dial's Creek. They moved their families to Durham and became involved in the town's industry and politics.

The Lynchburg and Durham Railway was completed in 1890. Later it was called the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Stations were located along its route including one at Hunkadora. It was soon decided that a more appropriate name was needed for the station. In 1891 the official name became Bahama, and an era of prosperity began.

Sources

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Hays, Francis B. collection. Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, NC

Hillsborough Recorder. Microfilm, Orange County Public Library, Hillsborough, NC.



North Carolina Collection
University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

BAHAMA POSTAL SERVICE

When the United States Postal Service was organized in 1789, the settlements along Flat River were not ready to become part of the system. Hillsborough in Orange County had a post office by 1793, and Mount Tirzah in Person County had one by 1795. But Flat River folks waited till the new century to start neighborhood post offices. It appears that Stagville was the first in the area, when Robert Seay was appointed postmaster in 1807.

The Round Hill community had a post office by 1832. The following served as postmaster with the dates of their appointments:

William Horner	14 June 1832
Williams Harris	18 July 1834
Sterling Harris	22 November 1834
William D. Parker	3 August 1836
Robert Harris	25 February 1837
David Parker	1 June 1838
Doctor C. Parrish	7 March 1839
Miss Sue Parrish	6 June 1866
Isabella Campbell	31 March 1868
Thomas Gatley	7 February 1870

In 1871 the Round Hill post office was discontinued. For a period of ten years it is not certain where the local residents received their mail. There were no listings of post offices when the community was supposedly called "Balltown." In 1881, the same year Durham County was formed, a post office was listed at Hunkadora with Radford Stagg the postmaster.

Another early post office of the area was at Buffalo Hill. It existed from 1837 until 1851 when the name was changed to Dial's Creek. Dial's Creek, a tributary of Flat River, joins the river near Lake Michie. Postmasters and their dates of appointment at Buffalo Hill are as follows:

Willis L. Gooch	19 April 1837
William G. Roberts	26 October 1838
James Sneed	16 June 1841
Richard Holeman	17 November 1841
Zachariah J. Lyon	17 January 1843
William J. Roberts	13 March 1844
Oxford Moize	8 March 1847

Dial's Creek post office had only one postmaster, Oxford Moize, who was appointed March 22, 1851 and remained until it changed to Flat River post office January 15, 1858.

The Flat River post office began operation January 15, 1858 with Addison Mangum appointed postmaster. He was followed by these postal appointees:

John Hancock	3 May 1866
[] P. Mangum	25 August 1873

Robert F. Webb	26 February 1874
George C. Scruggs	9 October 1879
Squire M. D. Parrish	11 January 1882
DeWitt Umstead	1 September 1882
Nathaniel H. Parker	6 October 1890
Rayner Umstead	21 April 1891
Nathaniel H. Parker	8 August 1896

Flat River as a postal designation was discontinued November 30, 1903, and the mail was sent to Rougemont. The Rougemont post office opened October 16, 1891 with Simeon Bowling postmaster. He was followed by Sarah A. Cothran in 1898, Grover C. Tilley in 1914 and Arthur L. Carver in 1921.

Orange Factory had a post office which began February 19, 1853 with postmaster John H. Webb. Webb served until Sidney H. Holeman was appointed May 7, 1866. In 1891 Orange Factory post office was changed to Willardsville. Sidney Holeman continued as post master until 1899 when R. L. Umstead took over for a few months. The last post master at Willardsville was Herbert G. Cox. He served from 1899 till the post office closed in 1904. The mail was then sent to Rougemont.

South Lowell Mills had a post office in 1846. John A. McMannen was postmaster. He was still in that position when the name changed to South Lowell. Other postmasters there were:

John A. McMannen	15 January 1853
Henry C. Latta	8 June 1874
Robert G. Russell	20 December 1876
William G. Gates	28 September 1881
Charles L. Suit	20 July 1885
Robert G. Russell	22 April 1887
Margaret S. Cannady	3 February 1899

In 1906 South Lowell post office was discontinued, and the mail was sent to Bahama.

There was a post office at Umbra for a few years. Martha Mangum was postmistress there from 1891 to 1902. Willie S. Umstead took over until November of 1903 when the mail was sent to Rougemont.

The post office at Stagville was in operation for almost one hundred years. The following were postmasters:

Robert Seay	1 October 1807
Duncan Cameron	1 October 1811
John Wilkins	5 Septemnber 1812
Thomas A. Cameron	28 September 1827
Paul C. Cameron	30 April 1835
Samuel Piper	25 July 1856
Leonard Ray	10 May 1869
Duncan Cameron	23 April 1878
Phillip Southerland	8 September 1885

Miss Euphemia Smith	14 January 1888
Mrs. Latitia Lashley	29 June 1889
Mrs. Orphie Turrentine	21 January 1890
Katherine V. Brasfield	23 January 1901
Katie M. Black	21 June 1901
Orphie Turrentine	26 August 1903
William D. Turrentine	9 May 1907
Jessie R. Turrentine	28 January 1925

Mail service was discontinued in 1926 to Stagville. The mail was sent to Durham.

A post office was established at Red Mountain in 1825 with the following postmasters:

John J. Carrington	9 May 1825
William Horner	27 May 1828
William Vanhook	7 February 1831
Abner Parker	26 September 1832
George W. Jones	10 April 1850
Miss Ann Parker	27 April 1866
Nathaniel H. Parker	16 April 1873
George W. Jones	4 March 1886

The spelling of the name changed in 1895. Red Mountain became one word, Redmountain. John D. C. Turner was postmaster until 1902 when Wiley D. Bowling took his place. In 1903 the post office was discontinued, and the mail was sent to Rougemont.

These post offices served the area known as Flat River. Finally in 1891, on February 26th, after being called Flat River, Round Hill, Balltown, and Hunkadora, the post office took the name of Bahama. Radford Stagg was the last postmaster of Hunkadora, serving until the name was changed to Bahama. Frank W. Ball was the first postmaster of Bahama. He was followed by John D. C. Turner who was appointed February 26, 1907 and Adolphus W. Tilley who was appointed April 14, 1914. "Dolph" Tilley was postmaster until his death in 1938 at which time his nephew Clifton Ball took the job. Myrtle Wheeler Harris was postmistress in the 1940s. She was followed by Preston Andrews. At his death Nela Horton was "Officer-in-Charge" from December 1984-December 1985. Then Barney Cook was hired. He was succeeded by Carol Miller who is the current postmistress. Some of the mail carriers have been Marion Sanford, Myatt Johnson, and James Farlow. Edna Andrews, Frances Farlow and Rhonda Andrews have been employed in the post office as clerks.

When the area was first settled, post offices were held in stores, taverns, homes and court houses. The Bahama post office was for many years in the store of Adolphus Tilley. It was still there when Tilley's nephew Clifton Ball ran the store. While Myrtle Harris was postmistress the post office moved across Bahama Road to the store of Alfred Wilkins on the first floor of the building which was the old Masonic Lodge. When Preston Andrews was postmaster he built a brick free-standing post office on his land between the old Clifton Ball store and the railroad bed. Since the 1960s the government has rented this building from the Andrews family.

The Bahama post office in the year 2001 serves a much larger community than just the village of Bahama. It includes either all or segments of several of the original postal areas. Mail is

delivered from Bahama along the following routes: Roxboro Road from Orange Factory Road to Quail Roost Road; South Lowell Road from Roxboro Road to Guess Road; Orange Factory Road from Roxboro Road to Stagville Road; Stagville Road from Old Oxford Road to Bahama Road; and Bahama Road from Roxboro Road to Ellis Chapel Road. The neighborhoods of Ellis Chapel, Black Horse Run, Polo Meadows, Country Knoll, Woods of Bahama, plus Lowell Valley Drive, John Jones Road, Ball Road, and Aldorf Drive are in the Bahama postal district.

The zip code for Bahama is 27503.

Sources:

Mallard, Shirley J. *Appointments of Postmasters, 1825-1929, Orange County, North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, 1992

Mallard, Shirley J. *Appointments of Postmasters in Durham County, NC, 1877-1929*. Chapel Hill, 1992.

Conversations with Frances Carroll Farlow.



BUILDING A VILLAGE

Once the trains arrived at the newly built depot, people from the surrounding farms and countryside began to buy land closer to the railroad and to build their homes in the village of Bahama. The Mount Bethel congregation attended church services in their new sanctuary which was completed in 1901. The new church building became the nucleus around which folks built their homes and stores.

Mount Calvary members had been meeting in a log cabin, but in the early 1900s they purchased land and constructed their sanctuary on Stagville Road.

New schools were built for all the local children. Mangum School for white children was built in 1924, and the Bahama School for black students was completed in 1926.

Lake Michie Dam was constructed in 1926 to impound the water of Flat River to supply the city of Durham. A new truss bridge was built across Lake Michie at that time, but in 1981 it was replaced by a stringer and multibeam bridge.

It was about 1927 that Bahama was connected to electric power. Many homes were wired for electricity, and the first electric lights hung from the ceiling in each room. Electric pumps brought water to the homes from wells. Electric appliances soon became part of each Bahama home. Telephones were rare until the 1950s. However, the J.D.C. Turners had one before 1915; it was probably the first one in Bahama. The phone most folks remember was the one in the A.W. Tilley store, used by anyone in the village who needed to make a call. It was installed by the late 1930s.

When World War II began the US Government planned an army base in an area which bordered Bahama. The tract of land proposed for the base was primarily in the southwest quadrant of Granville, but it included a strip along Durham and Person Counties. Local leaders and Rev. Millard C. Dunn, the charge minister of Mount Bethel, Mount Tabor and Ellis Chapel, went to Washington, DC, to fight such a proposal. They were not successful, and Camp Butner was built, forcing folks to leave their family farms and resettle elsewhere. Several of those families moved to Bahama including the Connie Vaughans, the Eugene Umsteads, and the Polk Sanfords.

Bahama joined with others from Durham, Granville, and Person Counties in the late 1980s to protest construction of the Super Collider which was to be built in Granville County. To laymen this huge scientific proposal was totally without purpose. This time the local folks succeeded and plans for building the Super Collider in North Carolina were dropped.

As a result of the Civil Rights movement in the 1970s many young African-Americans saw better educational opportunities in other areas of the country, and they left Bahama.

In the 1980s developers arrived in Bahama to buy land and build tract housing. This brought in many new families who had no roots in Flat River but who wanted the way of life of a village. There is no real industry in Bahama, therefore most of those who work for a living do so either in Durham or the Research Triangle Park. For most shopping the residents drive to Durham or Roxboro.

The boundaries of Bahama are still unclear; each family offers a different perspective on where the village of Bahama begins and ends. What really matters is not where it is, but what a wonderful place it is in which to live. Most people who call Bahama home have this to say about it, "It's God's country; folks are close-knit; you know your neighbor; families watch out for each other."

Sources

Conversation with Mrs. Ethel Wilkins Crabtree

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990.

"Bahama and Rougemont, Communities of Tradition, Communities of Change." Robyn Achilles, Yancey Crawford, Erin Dusch, Brian Mimura, 1994. Manuscript in the Durham County Public Library, Durham, NC.

North Carolina Department of Transportation, "Historic Architecture." Raleigh, NC.

Patrick, Ben M. *The Grandurson Story, a Narrative of War and the People*. Atlanta, 1945. Manuscript in the Durham County Public Library, Durham, NC.



The Old Mount Bethel Church

1901

Heart of Bahama

THE TURNER-HILL-HOGAN TRACT

It appears that the first home in Bahama which is still standing is the Turner-Hogan house. It is believed that the dwelling was built by 1900. The U.S. Census of that year listed J. D. C. Turner and his wife Lizzie along with Lizzie's brother Luther Hill living in the same household. Both Turner and Hill gave as their occupation "Grocer-Merchant."



The Turner-Hogan House
ca 1900

Across the Roxboro-Raleigh Road from Mount Bethel Church, these two brothers-in-law bought land-in-common. They bought 6.5 acres from D. C. Mangum and his wife Matilda. The land was bounded by the lands of W. E. Hall, Dave Ball, and F. W. Ball. The deed to the land was dated April 4, 1902, but it appears that the house in which Turner and Hill lived had been built prior to that date. About the same time that the house was built Luther Hill and John Turner built a general store, the Turner-Hill Store, on the southeast corner of their lot and went into the grocery business together.

In November of 1902 Luther Hill, son of Duncan H. Hill and Elizabeth Glenn, married Ella Blalock, daughter of Andrew Blalock. They set up housekeeping in a two-room house which they built on the northeast corner of the Turner-Hill land. There the Hills began their family. This bungalow is probably the second oldest house in Bahama.

The Turners remained in their home where they reared their four surviving children until about 1925.

The small home of Luther and Ella Hill became inadequate for a growing family, so Luther hired Cameron "Cam" Thompson to build a larger two-story house between the store and the small house. The second Hill home stayed in the Hill family until 1992.

John Turner and Luther Hill divided the property in 1925, and Luther bought out Turner's interest in the store. Luther with sons Bruce and Winston continued to run the store, called Hill's Store, until 1969 when it was torn down and the land grassed over.



Hill's Store
ca 1900-1969
Courtesy Louise Sanford Beasley

When Luther's son Winston married Alice Lee Williams in 1946, they bought a small parcel of the Turner-Hill land from the Hills and in 1952 they built their home between the Hill and Turner houses. Alice Lee is the daughter of John Owen Williams and Hettie S. Part. She taught for many years at Mangum School and retired in 1971.



Winston Hill House
1952

Carl and Tracy Hogan, both of whom grew up in Durham, bought the Turner house in 1977 and the Hill house in 1992. The smaller Hill house is owned by their son Bruce and his wife Robyn. Carl is the son of David Thomas Hogan, Jr. and Ada Lee Johnson. Tracy is the daughter of John Lewis Walters, Jr. and Eva Christine Webber. Robyn is the daughter of Robert LeRoy Turnage and Johnette Gloria Whichard.

The Carl Hogan Family

Carl Hogan

Tracy Walters

Their children

Bruce Lee Hogan

Ashley Beth Hogan

The Bruce Hogan Family

Bruce Lee Hogan

Robyn Leigh Turnage



Hill-Hogan House
ca 1902

The Turner Family

John Debrow C. Turner

1866-1927

Elizabeth "Lizzie" Hill

1873-1953

Both are buried at Eno Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Durham, NC.

Their children:

Ralph Turner

b. 1898

Estelle Turner

b. ca 1903

Preston Turner	b. ca 1906
Graham Turner	b. ca 1910
Lucille Turner	March 4, 1915-August 7, 1915

The Hill Family

Luther Hill	Ella Blalock
1872-1951	1882-1968

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery, Bahama, NC.

Their children:

Fred Hill	1903-1985	Lilly Hill	1913-1975
Thelma Hill	1904-1969	Bruce Hill	ca 1914-1992
Foy Hill	1905-1992	Charlotte Hill	1917-1937
Winston Hill	1907-1989	Beulah Hill	1920-
Leon Hill	1909-1969		

The Winston Hill Family

Andrew Winston Hill	Alice Lee Williams
1907-1989	

Winston is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama, NC.



Hill-Hogan House
1912

Sources

Conversations by phone and in person

Beulah Hill Beck
Alice Lee Williams Hill
Bruce Lee Hogan
Robyn Turnage Hogan
Tracy Walters Hogan
Bobby Lynn Hill Jones
Libby Fay Dellinger Williams

Durham County Death Certificates

Foy Hill Dellinger
Andrew Winston Hill
Bruce Underwood Hill
Ella Blalock Hill
Fred Hill
Luther Hill
Elizabeth Hill Turner
John Debrow Turner
Lucille Turner
Ralph Bryan Turner

Durham County Deeds

DB23-544 D. C. Mangum to Turner and Hill
DB80-14, 15 Hill to Turner 2.5 acres; Turner to Hill 1.5 acres
DB190-202 Luther Hill to Winston Hill

“Survey of Durham County Cemeteries,” Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.

Charlotte Ray Hill
James Leon Hill

U. S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920

MANGUM BROTHERS

There have been Mangums living in Flat River since the 1750s. Arthur Mangum was the first documented Mangum in Orange County, and most Flat River Mangums are his descendants. One of his descendants was John Young Mangum (1840-1916) who lived in the vicinity of Mount Tabor with his wife Theodora Harris (1853-1893) and their children. They had three sons, Marcus, Julian and Arthur, and a daughter Edna.

Marcus Harris Mangum

Marcus was the first of the Mangum boys to buy land in the village of Bahama. He and his wife Ida Holsomback with their two daughters Dora and Gladys moved from Mount Tabor about 1909. The Marcus Mangum home was shown as a rental unit in a map of Bahama of that era.

The 1910 Census shows this family living "south of Flat River." Marcus bought his three-acre parcel of land from Dave and Alice Ball in 1913, the same land labeled on the map. The property was bounded on the south by the Turner and Hill families, on the west by the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks, on the north by lands of A. W. Tilley, and on the east by the Roxboro-Raleigh Road. The Mangums lived in the house that was already on their land. When this house proved inadequate for his growing family, Marcus built a new home closer to the road. While the new house was under construction, the Mangum family lived in tents during the summer of 1919. This was so that Marcus could recycle some of the materials from the old house into the new one. The new house had six rooms, three on each side of a long central hall. Through the years improvements were made. The house was wired for electricity; an indoor bathroom installed; aluminum siding placed on the exterior; central heat and air conditioning added; telephone connected, all the necessities of modern life were added for the comfort of the family.

Marcus did some general farming at the homeplace, and he worked from time to time as a clerk in a local grocery store. When his children were older he worked for the State Highway Department. In his retirement years he became a chicken farmer.

Myrtle, the daughter of Marcus and Ida, married William Easton and they lived with the Mangums and took care of them until their deaths. Myrtle inherited the house and lived in it until the late 1990s when she went into a rest home. The home is still in the Mangum family.

Marcus Harris Mangum
1878-1963

Ida Ophelia Holsomback
1884-1965

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery, Bahama, NC

Their children:

Dora Gertrude Mangum	1905-1972
Louetta Gladys Mangum	1907-1995
Verna Mangum	1910-1995
Myrtle Eva Mangum	1912-
Euell Bascom Mangum	1915-1919
Bertha Williams Mangum	1917-

Ida Pearl Mangum	1920-2001
Martin Harris Mangum	1923-1982
Alton Patrick Mangum	1927-



Marcus Mangum House
1919

Alton Patrick Mangum

In 1951 Marcus and Ida Mangum gave to their youngest child Alton and his wife Nancy a lot on their northeast corner facing the old Roxboro-Raleigh Road. There, in 1952, they laid the foundation for a four-room house they had purchased pre-assembled. They set up the house and settled in to the life and activities of Bahama. There they reared their three daughters and “set up shop.” Alton developed the hobby of woodworking and Nancy became involved with crafts. They are both active in the community and in Mount Bethel Church.

Through the years they have made improvements to the dwelling and have built additions on three sides of the original house.

Alton Patrick Mangum	Nancy Ruth Barbee
1927-	1927-

Their children:

- Nancy Carol Mangum
- Linda Jacqueline Mangum
- Becky Suzanne Mangum



Alton Mangum House
1952

Julian Young Mangum

The second son of John and Dora Mangum was Julian Young Mangum. The 1900 Census shows him in his father's household with his two brothers, sister Edna and a white housekeeper Lucy Latta. By 1910 Julian was living south of Flat River with his brother Arthur. He bought 1.5 acres from Alfred Wilkins in 1917, a year after his father's death. The land was bounded by the lands of Edgar Tilley on the north and west and by F. W. Ball on the south. The railroad right of way was on the east. In 1918 he married Nellie Ball, a daughter of David and Alice Ball. The young couple rented a house until they could build their own place. By the Census of 1920 Jule and Nellie were in their own home. Jule had Cam Thompson build the house. First they laid the foundation and then finished one room at a time. By the time the bedroom and kitchen were completed, Jule and Nellie moved in. At the end of 1920 they had their only child Melvin.

In 1938 Dwight and Alma Thompson sold to Julian Y. Mangum a tract of land they had bought from the Richmond Guano Company. The right of way of the Norfolk and Western railroad was the eastern boundary. Wiley Tilley's land was on the south and Joe Tilley's on the west. Jule bought 56.6 acres on which he planted tobacco. It would prove unfriendly to that crop.

When Jule's and Nellie's son married Mildred Blalock, the daughter of Ulys and Sallie Blalock, the young couple moved into the Mangum home and took care of Jule and Nellie as long as the older couple lived. Melvin and Mildred remained in the homeplace and reared their two sons there. In 1985 Melvin was accidently killed by his tractor. Mildred, his widow, still lives in the house that Jule built for Nellie.

Julian Young Mangum
1883-1970

Nellie Lula Ball
1891-1959

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery, Bahama, NC.

Their child

Melvin Lyon

Melvin Lyon Mangum
1920-1985

Mildred Blalock
1921-

Their children:

Melvin Thomas Mangum 1940-

Julian Lyon Mangum 1944-



Julian Young Mangum House
ca 1919

Arthur Lane Mangum

John Young Mangum's youngest son, Arthur Lane Mangum, married Edith Apple, daughter of Flavius Joseph Apple and Elizabeth Corinna Sanford, in 1909. In the Census of 1910 Arthur was shown as "Head of Household." Others in the home were Edith, infant son Alfred, brother Julian, father John Y., and a boarder Robert Aiken. The Arthur Mangums rented what had been the homeplace of Marcus and Parthenia Harris, Arthur's maternal grandparents, near Round Hill. All their children were born there including triplet sons who arrived in March 1913. The little boys thrived for six months, then suddenly became ill and within six days all three died.

In December 1921 Arthur bought a tract of land in the village of Bahama from F. W. Ball. The purchase price was \$4,097, \$2,097 of which Arthur paid in cash, and for the rest he agreed to make ten yearly payments of \$200 till the debt was paid.

The tract contained 74.2 acres and was bounded on the north by the Bahama Road, on the east by the railroad right of way, and on the south and west by the lands of D. S. Ball, F. W. Ball, and J. D. Tilley. F. W. Ball died before the deed could be registered, but by November of 1924 Arthur had paid his debt in full.

On his newly purchased land Arthur built a home for his family facing Bahama Road and began his lifelong career of farming. He and Edith reared their three surviving children and granddaughter Madeline Tilley there. Arthur put up a two-room house beside his own home which became the home of son Alfred and his family. When Alfred moved out, Arthur's son Robert and his family moved in.

After his death Arthur's house and land were sold at public auction. A developer from Durham bought at least part of the land and built houses on it. It is known as the neighborhood of Country Knoll.

Arthur Lane Mangum
1888-1978

Edith Apple
1883-1969

Arthur and Edith are buried beside their three little boys at Mount Tabor Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Alfred Lane Mangum	1909-1970
Mattie Elizabeth Mangum	1911-2001
John Wilson Mangum	4 March 1913-21 September 1913
James Arthur Mangum	4 March 1913- 22 September 1913
Euel Lyon Mangum	4 March 1913- 27 September 1913
Robert Julian Mangum	1919-1976



Arthur Mangum House
ca 1921
Photo courtesy of Ken and Pam Weaver

Kenneth Franklin Weaver

The developer who purchased the Arthur Mangum lands sold the Mangum homeplace to Kenneth and Pamela Weaver in 1981. Ken is the son of Pate Frank Weaver and Margaret Earp. Pamela grew up in Bahama and is the daughter of William Walter Bass and Lodoskia "Docky" Carmichael. The Weavers had lived in the house one year when it was struck by lightning and burned. They rebuilt on the same site and still live in the "new" house.

Kenneth Franklin Weaver

Pamela Bass

Their children:

Carrie Elizabeth Weaver

Landon Pate Weaver



Kenneth Weaver House
1982

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Madeline Tilley Jeffries

Mildred Blalock Mangum

Pamela Bass Weaver

Mallard, Shirley J. *Our Parthenia*. Chapel Hill, 1993.

Federal Census of 1900, 1910, 1920 for Durham County, NC.

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB 52-539 Alfred Wilkins to Julian Mangum

DB55-161 D. S. Ball to Marcus Mangum

DB65-97 F. W. Ball to Arthur Mangum

DB72-163 Arthur Mangum paid in full

DB127-226 D. M. Thompson to Julian Y. Mangum

DB202-529 Marcus Mangum to Alton Mangum

DUPREE-SANFORD HOUSE

W. Alsa Dupree

In 1925 W. Alsa Dupree and his wife Lizzie bought 1.32 acres of land from A. W. Tilley. It was bounded by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Quail Roost Road, and the lands of Marcus Mangum and A. W. Tilley.

Alsa, the son of W. R. Dupree, was married to Lizzie Ball, the daughter of David S. Ball and Alice Tilley. The 1920 Census shows the young Duprees living south of Flat River. Alsa was twenty-one years old, and Lizzie was nineteen.

It was 1927 when Alsa built a house on the land he purchased from A. W. Tilley. He and Lizzie lived there a few years, and Alsa pursued his career as a contractor/carpenter. He built many houses in Bahama and the surrounding countryside. In the mid-1920s he was hired to build a summer home near Lake Michie for the Nicholson family of Durham. There soon developed a discrepancy over supplies, and for one reason or another Alsa left the house incomplete and moved to Norfolk, Virginia.

The Duprees rented out their home, and finally in 1934 they sold it to Marion Sanford.

Marion Polk Sanford

Marion Sanford came from Stem in Granville County. He was the son of Charles Sanford and Rosa Brooks. In 1922 Marion married Lucy Carr Oliver, the daughter of George W. Oliver and Fannie Sue Motley of Caswell County. Marion was a rural mail carrier on routes surrounding Bahama.

The Sanfords had two children, Edward and Louise, who grew up in Bahama and attended Mangum High School. Marion died suddenly when he was only forty-eight years old. After his death Lucy remained in the home until her marriage to A. B. Holland in 1954. She moved to his home in Fuquay-Varina, NC. The Sanford land in Bahama was transferred to Edward by his mother Lucy and his sister Louise. He and his wife Shirley reared their children there and continue to live in the Dupree-Sanford House.

Marion Polk Sanford

1896-1944

Lucy Carr Oliver

1899-1991

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Edward Oliver Sanford 1924-

Marion Louise Sanford 1930-

Edward Oliver Sanford

1924-

Shirley Barbee

1928-

Their children:

Charles Marion Sanford	1953-
Debra Barbee Sanford	1955-

Sources

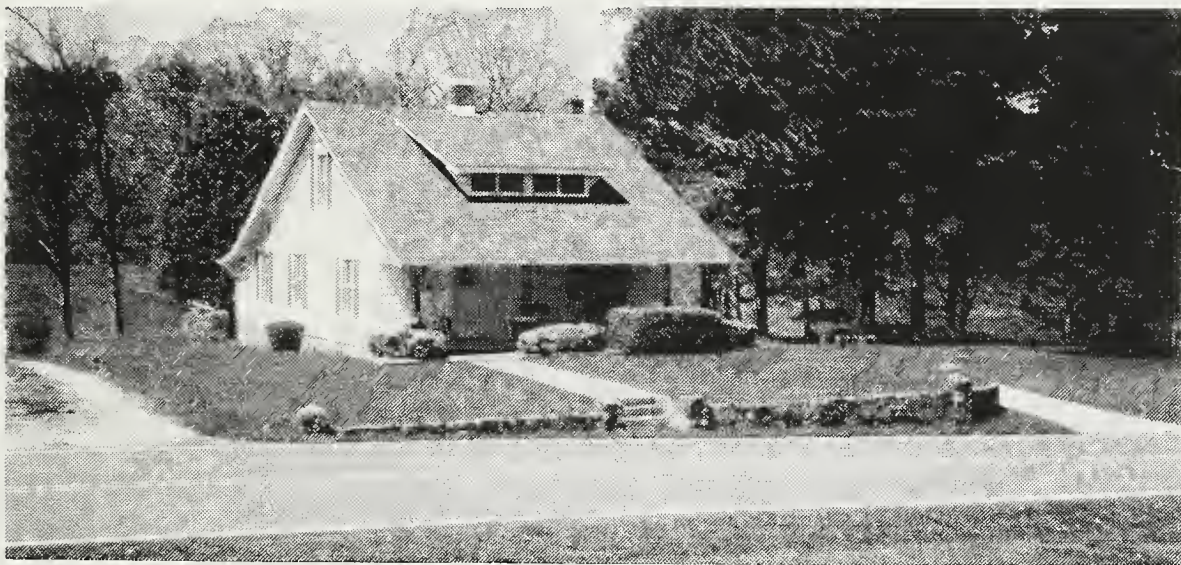
Conversations with the following:

Louise Sanford Beasley
Myrtle Mangum Easton
Edward Oliver Sanford
Shirley Barbee Sanford
E. Marie Roberts

Durham County North Carolina Cemetery Survey, manuscript. Durham County Public Library, Durham, NC.

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB73-535 A. W. Tilley to Alsa Dupree
DB111-433 W. A. Dupree to M. P. Sanford
DB242-94 Louise Beasley and Lucy Holland to Edward Sanford



Dupree-Sanford House
1927

PARKER-PEAKS HOUSE

In 1937 the Richmond Guano Company of Richmond, Virginia, sold to D. M. Thompson and his wife Alma W. Thompson four tracts of land. The first tract containing 56.6 acres was later sold to J. Y. Mangum. The second was a tract of 15 acres, part of which Dwight sold to his sister Lucille Thompson Umstead and her husband Ewell. Near the Muddy Branch boundary of this tract was where Dwight Thompson built a small home to rent to Sam Parker. Tracts three and four were on the east side of Quail Roost Road on the northwest corner of Mangum School property, then north to Muddy Branch, east along the branch to a ditch and south to an ash tree, and contained 16.14 acres.

Sam Parker

Durham County was only two years old when Sam Parker was born there in 1883. His parents were David Parker and Edna Webb. Sam was a farmer all his life. He married Serena Cannada of Rougemont. She was the daughter of Christopher Cannada and Pattie Roberts. When the 1920 Census was taken the Sam Parkers lived south of Flat River and had three daughters. They moved into the house which Dwight Thompson built and lived there for thirteen years.

Sam Parker
1883-1974

Serena Cannady
1892-1953

They are both buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Annie Laura Parker
Allie Lee Parker
Naomi Mae Parker

George Graham Peaks

In 1954 George Graham Peaks and his wife Annie McRae Peaks bought the Sam Parker house from Myatt Johnson. The home was located on Quail Roast Road at Ball Road. There the Peakses reared their two children.

Graham Peaks was the son of William Peaks and Fannie Umstead. His wife Annie Pearl was the daughter of Lawrence McRae and Viola Morrison. Graham and his brother William worked for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. They also farmed.

In the 1960s the Peakses renovated their home and installed running water. They underpinned the house and added a front porch, bedroom and bath to the original four-room dwelling.

The home is still in the Peaks family but is used as rental property.

George Graham Peaks
1913-1994

Annie Pearl McRae
1917-1973

Both are buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

George Graham Peaks, Jr.
Annie Faydine Peaks

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Fay Peaks Bullock
Alton P. Mangum
Annie Laura Parker

Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC

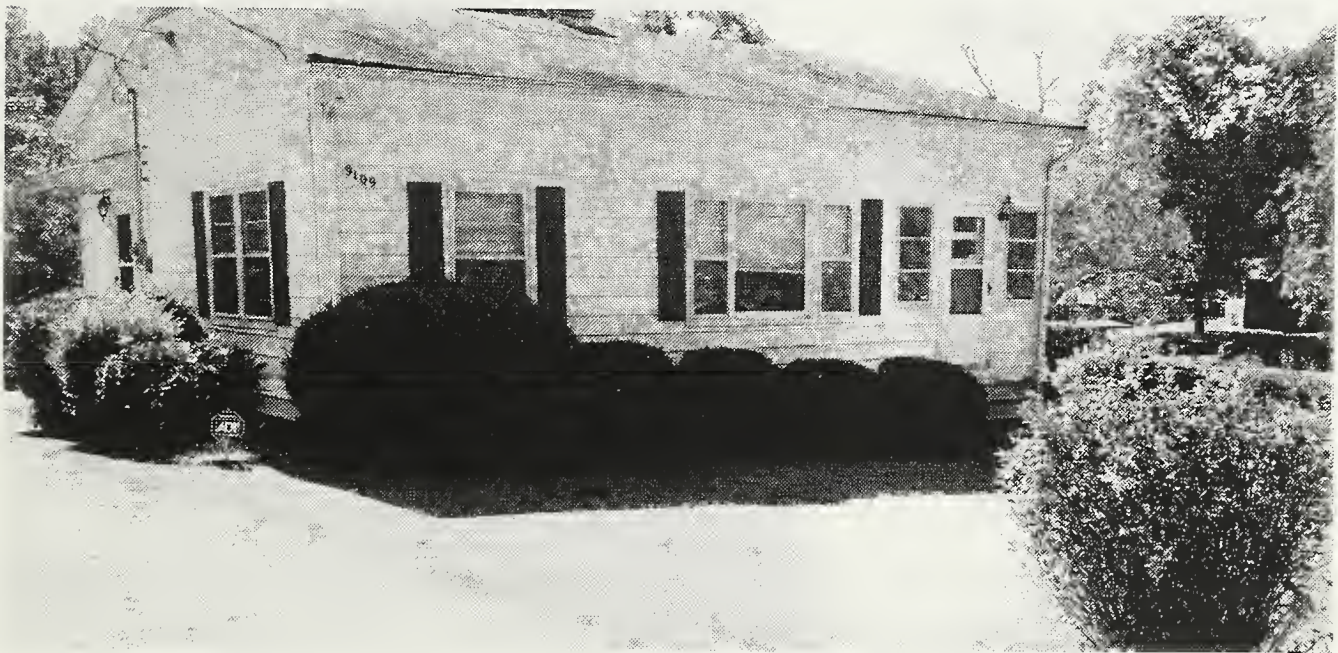
DB126-18 Richmond Guano Company to D. M. Thompson

DB222-138 W. M. Johnson to George Graham Peaks

U.S. Census 1920 Durham County, NC

Durham County Death Certificates

Sam Parker
Zerener Cannada Parker
Annie McRae Peaks
George G. Peaks



The Parker-Peaks House
ca 1940

FARLOW MOUNTAIN

Arthur David Farlow

A. D. Farlow was born in Randolph County, NC. His father was James Michael Farlow. Arthur married Ora Loflin, also from Randolph County. Ora's parents were Franklin Loflin and Sarah Millikan.

When he first came to the Flat River area, Arthur came as a sawyer. He operated sawmills in Granville County during World War I. He later had a sawmill in Hunt's Old Field. For a short while he owned a sawmill in Bahama.

Arthur and Ora were married in 1920, and after a two-month Florida honeymoon returned to settle in Bahama. Their first home was in the Methodist parsonage on Bahama Road.

In 1921 the Farlows bought two tracts of land from D. B. Roberts. The first was a four-acre tract bounded by the lands of J. N. Tilley, J. T. Roberts, D. B. Roberts, and Thomas Jones. This land was on the north side of Bahama Road. The second tract was part of the "Dr. Lyon Land." It was lots 60-63. Arthur added lots 57-59 in 1923. This was land which Frank W. Ball bought from Dr. Euel Lyon, then sold to J. C. Parker. Parker sold it to Jimmie Jones. It was Jones who sold the land to Arthur Farlow.

On the Jimmie Jones tract (lots 57-59) A. D. Farlow built a home and moved from the parsonage. There his two children were born. The family would move once more.

In 1936 Farlow bought ninety-four acres of land from David and Maynie Roberts and built a house for his family. The land was bounded by Muddy Branch on the south and the lands of A. W. Tilley, Clifton Ball, D. B. Roberts and E. A. Seeman. This land became "Farlow Mountain." Once their new home was completed the Farlows sold their home on Bahama Road to A. C. Eddins. They settled in and became active in the life of the community. Arthur farmed and was a lumber dealer. At one time he was greatly involved in chicken farming.

Arthur David Farlow
1882-1971

Ora Loflin
1892-1978

Both are buried at Marlborough Friends Church Cemetery in Randolph County, NC.

Their children:

James Franklin Farlow	1922-1997
Sarah Adelia Farlow	1928-

James Franklin Farlow

The son of Arthur David Farlow was James Franklin Farlow. James served in the United States Army during World War II, 1942-1945. As soon as he was released from the army he married Sarah Frances Carroll of Orange County, NC. Frances was the daughter of Clyde Headen Carroll and Mable Pendergrass. Arthur gave to James and Frances 68 acres of land on which they built their house. The foundation was poured and construction began. James and Frances moved in. They completed one room at a time while living in the house. The home was

across the driveway from James' parents. The two families of Farlows lived on top of "Farlow Mountain" and farmed the land.

In later years James worked for the U.S. Postal Service as a rural mail carrier. He loved to fly and had his own airplane and landing strip.

When the Farlow sons grew up they stayed in the area with two of them living in homes on Farlow Mountain.

James Franklin Farlow

1922-1997

Sarah Frances Carroll

1922-

James is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Tony James Farlow 1947-

Ted Franklin Farlow 1951-

Richard Carroll Farlow 1953-

Sources

Conversations with Frances Carroll Farlow

Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC.

DB52-287 F. W. Ball to J. C. Parker

DB60-507 D. B. Roberts to A. D. Farlow

DB68-623 Jimmie Jones to A. D. Farlow

DB118-174 David Roberts to A. D. Farlow

DB188-348 A. D. Farlow to James F. Farlow

Durham County Death Certificates

Arthur David Farlow

Ora Loflin Farlow



Arthur David Farlow House
ca 1936



James Franklin Farlow House
ca 1946

THE WADES

Norwood Joseph Wade

The land which Bryan and Lucille Tilley sold to Myatt and Ruth Johnson in 1945 was sold by the Johnsons to Norwood Wade and his wife Christine F. Wade in 1948. This land was on the east side of Quail Roost Road, formerly called Roxboro-Raleigh Road, on the southwest corner of Mangum School property. In 1951 the Wades bought additional land from the Bryan Tilleys. That lot was bounded by Mangum School property and the lands of Marie Roberts and Sam Southerland.

Norwood Wade was born in Caswell County, NC. He and his family moved to Bahama in 1945. Their first home was the upstairs apartment of Adolphus and Annie Ball. Finally they bought their own home and settled down to life in Bahama. They reared their three children in their new home and sent them to Mangum School. Norwood's wife was the daughter of Charlie and Nannie Foushee, Christine Love Foushee from Person County, NC. When the Wades first came to Bahama Norwood worked at Camp Butner. When there was no longer work at Butner he went to work at the Farmers' Exchange. He worked there until his retirement. He took another job, this one with the State of North Carolina, and worked long enough to retire again.

Norwood Joseph Wade
1911-1995

Christine Love Foushee
1915-1998

Both are buried in Roxboro in Person County.

Their children:

Reginald Norwood Wade
Peggy Frances Wade
Joseph Foushee Wade

Reginald Norwood Wade

The Wade's older son Reginald "Reggie" grew up in Bahama in the Johnson-Wade House. He married Ethelyne Nichols, daughter of Garland Nichols and Ruby Thompson. In 1960 he built a home on property that his parents gave to him. This was on the northwest of the property of Norwood Wade and was between his house and Mangum School. Both houses still belong to Reggie and the heirs of Norwood and Christine Wade. Reggie is retired from the State Highway Commission after thirty years as a mechanic.

Reginald Norwood Wade
1938-

Ethelyne "Dena" Nichols
1940-

Their children:

Reginald Norwood Wade, Jr.
Karen Joyce Wade
Laura Ellen Wade

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Dena Wade

Reginald Norwood Wade

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB184-3 W. M. Johnson to Norwood Wade

DB201-386 Bryan Tilley to Norwood Wade



Johnson-Wade House
ca 1945



Reginald Wade House
1960

THE JOHN THOMPSON FAMILY

John Alexander Thompson

A native of Alamance County, NC, John A. Thompson was in Durham County by 1889 when he applied for a marriage license. He and Ollie Vaughan were married when John was thirty-two years old and Ollie was seventeen. John's parents were W. P. Thompson and Mary Durham, both of Alamance. Ollie was the daughter of Albert Vaughan and Emma Umstead.

In the Census of 1900 John was listed as a carpenter. In the 1910 Census he was still a carpenter and had his own shop. John also operated a machine shop in Bahama with his sons Marvin and Dwight. In 1916 John and Ollie bought half an acre of land from Dr. E. H. Lyon and built a home. The house was on the east side of the Roxboro-Raleigh Road and on the north side of Mount Bethel Church.

The Thompsons had eight children. Their youngest, Fay, was only three years old when John died in Watts Hospital in Durham. Ollie Thompson remained in the home until her death in 1948. Her daughter Ruth, who was the wife of Myatt Johnson, moved into the house. The Johnsons lived there for the rest of their lives. Later the house was sold and moved to a location on Bahama Road closer to Lake Michie. The property which John Thompson bought from Dr. Lyon was sold to Mount Bethel Church. The addition of Sunday School rooms was built where the Thompson home once stood. A vacant lot north of the homeplace was bought by Gary and Larry Umstead, grandsons of John and Ollie Thompson, and they sold it to Mount Bethel in 1974.

John Alexander Thompson
1856-1923

Leah Ollie Vaughan
1872-1948

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

John Marvin Thompson	1890-1953
Dwight Moody Thompson	1894-1957
Dena Thompson	1896-1979
Newman Thompson	1900-1924
Ruth Thompson	1902-1965
Lucille Thompson	1905-1969
Henry Thompson	1906-1913
Rosalie Thompson	1909-1925
Fay Thompson	1915-



John Alexander Thompson House

ca 1916

Photo courtesy of Fay Thompson Anderson

Dwight Moody Thompson

Dwight Thompson, son of John and Ollie Thompson, bought one fifth of an acre of land from Marcus Mangum in 1921. The property was the south-east corner of Mangum's land on the Roxboro-Raleigh Road. A dwelling was constructed on Thompson's tract in 1922, and it was directly across from his parents' home.

Dwight served in the military in World War I. He was stationed in France where he was an airplane mechanic. Back in civilian life Dwight worked for many years for Durham County Schools as superintendent of the bus garage.

In the early 1920s Dwight married Alma Whittington. Their only child was a daughter whom they named Sue Frances Thompson. Sue married John Harrison Crabtree, son of Dewey and Christine Crabtree. John and Sue had two sons, John Harrison, Jr., and Mark Dwight.

Dwight Thompson died in 1957. Alma remained in the home with Sue, John and their children. Sue inherited the Thompson house and lived in it until her death in 1998. She left the house to Mount Bethel Church who then sold it to Carl and Tracy Hogan.

Dwight Moody Thompson

1894-1957

Alma Whittington

1896-1982

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their child:

Sue Frances Thompson

1931-1998

John Harrison Crabtree

1931-1982

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Mark Dwight Crabtree

John Harrison Crabtree, Jr.



Thompson-Hogan House
1922

Ewell Lyon Umstead

The Ewell Umstead home was built in 1941 on a parcel of land which Ewell and his wife Lucille bought in 1940 from Lucille's brother Dwight Thompson. Ewell was the son of Edwin Victor Umstead and Mollie A. Lyon. Lucille was the daughter of John and Ollie Thompson. Ewell and Lucille were married in 1934 at the Thompson home in Bahama. Ewell worked at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company until his retirement. The Umsteads had twin sons who still own and reside in the family home on Quail Roost Road today.

Ewell Lyon Umstead
1898-1973

Lucille Thompson
1905-1969

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Larry Lyon Umstead

Gary Ewell Umstead



The Ewell Umstead House
1941

Walter Myatt Johnson

Bryan and Lucille Tilley sold to W. M. Johnson and his wife Ruth T. Johnson a lot bounded by Quail Roost Road on the west and Mangum School property on the north. The deed was dated February 24, 1945. Within a year the Johnsons built their home on the lot, but lived in it only two years.

Ruth and Myatt Johnson had only one child, a son whom they named Myatt Bernard Johnson. Myatt was principal at Mangum School in the early 1940s. He later was a rural mail carrier from the Bahama Post Office. Ruth Thompson Johnson, daughter of John and Ollie Thompson, was a teacher and housewife.

The Johnsons sold their home to Norwood Wade and moved into the homeplace of John Thompson.

Walter Myatt Johnson
1895-1966

Ruth Thompson
1902-19665

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their child:

Myatt Bernard Johnson

John Marvin Thompson

The eldest son of John and Ollie Thompson was Marvin. Father and son owned and operated a machine shop in Bahama, built on land Marvin purchased from J. D. C. Turner and Luther Hill. The shop was on the east side of Stagville Road just south of the intersection at Mount Bethel Church. The Thompson men were blacksmiths as well as machinists. They rebuilt tractors and all types of engines. Marvin's brother Dwight also worked in the shop.

Soon adventure called to Marvin who went to Virginia where he worked for a while at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He settled in Raleigh, NC, where he went into the construction business in 1921, operating as JMT General Contractors. The company is still operating.

Marvin was married to Lily Ball, the daughter of Wiley James Ball (1853-1928) and Fannie Tilley (1858-1950). The Thompsons had five children. Marvin died in Raleigh at Rex Hospital. Lily died in Durham at Durham Regional Hospital.

John Marvin Thompson

1890-1953

Lily Ball

1889-1985

Both are buried at Montlawn Memorial Park in Raleigh, NC.

Their children:

Kathleen Thompson

Hal Alexander Thompson

Marguerite Thompson

Doris Madeline Thompson

John Wiley Thompson

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Fay Thompson Anderson

Gay Crabtree

Myrtle Mangum Easton

Alton Patrick Mangum

Marguerite Thompson Perry

Hal Alexander Thompson

Gary Ewell Umstead

Larry Lyon Umstead

Ethelyne Wade

William Mitchell Wall

Durham County Cemetery Index, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society.

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC.

Ruth Thompson Johnson

Dwight Moody Thompson

John A. Thompson

Ollie Vaughan Thompson

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB52-107 Dr. E. H. Lyon to John Thompson

DB60-518 Marcus Mangum to D. M. Thompson

DB140-139 D. M. Thompson to Ewell Umstead

DB156-546 Bryan Tilley to W. M. Johnson

DB422-59 Larry and Gary Umstead to Trustees of Mount Bethel

U.S. Census 1900, 1910 Durham County, NC.

Wynne, Frances Holloway. *Marriage Register, Durham County, NC, 1881-1906.*

Baton Rouge, 1983.

THE DR. E. H. LYON LAND

Euel Harrison Lyon was born December 24, 1876 in Creedmoor, NC. His parents were W. H. Lyon and Henrietta Bragg. Euel had three brothers and one sister. He received his medical education at the University of Maryland and joined the North Carolina Medical Society in 1912. He married Maynie I. Lyon, the daughter of Ira Clement Lyon and Flora Cozart. Maynie was born January 31, 1880 in Granville County.

Dr. Lyon lived in several different homes in Bahama before he built his own house. In 1912 he purchased 1.78 acres of land from Frank Ball and 8.6 acres from J. B. Mason. In 1916 he had this land subdivided into many narrow lots along both sides of Bahama Road east of Mount Bethel Church and put the lots up for sale on Saturday August 19th. On that day he sold the following lots:

Lot #s	Grantees
1-3	B. C. Vaughan
6-7	J. E. Tilley
17-19	Frank Ellis
20-29	Henry V. Umstead
35-40	J. D. Tilley
49-51	William B. Umstead
52-53	J. E. Tilley
54-55	J. R. Blalock
57-59	F. W. Ball
73-77	J. Norman Tilley
78-80	Ben Ellis

John A. Thompson bought half an acre from Lyon in December 1916. This lot was bounded by Mount Bethel's northern line, Quail Roost Road, and the land of Ben Ellis. In 1917 David Roberts purchased lots 60-63. Sam Southerland bought lots 64-65 and the Trustees of the Methodist Church, Rougemont Circuit, bought lots 66-67. Dr. Lyon had his own home built on the lots between the Norman Tilley property and the newly acquired lots of the Methodist Church.

Considering the profits made from the sale of these lots, and the fact that there was a flu epidemic in 1918, Dr. Lyon had the necessary funds to build his home. It is built on the same basic plan as the Luther Hill home. It has the distinction of being the first house in Bahama with an indoor bathroom.

Euel and Maynie Lyon had no children. Dr. Lyon served the Bahama community as physician until his death. He died in Watts Hospital, Durham, NC on July 6, 1924 and was buried at Mount Bethel.

Maynie Lyon continued to live in the home her husband built even after her marriage to David Roberts. D. B. Roberts and his young daughter Elizabeth Marie lived in the Lyon home until David died in 1937. Mrs. Roberts stayed only a short while in Bahama after the death of her second husband. In 1938 she moved to Durham. At the end of her life she resided in the

King's Daughters Home in Durham. She died at Hillcrest Convalescent Home on September 10, 1969 and was buried at Maplewood Cemetery in Durham

Euel Harrison Lyon
1876-1924

Maynie I. Lyon
1880-1969

The Lyon-Ellis house is now owned by Michael Ellis and his wife. Michael grew up in Durham and is the son of Patrick Dion Ellis and Dorothy Lenora Richardson. His wife Miriam Denise Herweyer was born in Virginia but grew up in South Lowell. Her parents are Rev. Carl Eugene Herweyer and Sylvia Elfrieda Williams.

Sources

Conversations with E. Marie Roberts and Michael Ellis
Durham County Death Certificate for Euel Harrison Lyon
Durham County Register of Deeds
DB45-214, 411
DB50-559, 568, 575, 590
DB54-160
DB58-188, 194
Durham County Plat Book 2, page 170



Lyon-Ellis House
ca 1918

James Norman Tilley

The Norman Tilley house is no longer where it was built on the east side of Mount Bethel Church. It was moved in the 1960s to land on the Bahama Road closer to Lake Michie. The lot was sold to the church. Norman bought the land on August 19, 1916 from Dr. and Mrs. Euel Lyon. They were lots 73-77 of the "Dr. Lyon Land." On August 22 that same year Norman bought five acres adjoining his property from his brother A. W. Tilley, and in September he bought lots 78-80 of the Dr. Lyon land from Ben Ellis.

Norman was the son of Marcus B. Tilley and his wife Mary Hawkins Ball. Two of Norman's brothers also lived in Bahama. They were Roscoe and Adolphus Tilley. Norman was married twice. His first wife was Ida Tilley, and the second was Laura Jane Roberts.

In the 1920 Census J. N. Tilley was listed in Mangum Township south of Flat River. He owned his home and was retired. Others in the home were his wife Laura J. and his daughter Elma C. Norman and Laura had three children, and also reared a nephew who helped build the Tilley house. This nephew was the late Dr. Roberts Cozart Bullock, professor at North Carolina State University.

The house which Norman Tilley built was purchased by his son Bryan to settle the estate of Laura Tilley in 1941. The property was a parcel of six acres bounded on the north by Mangum Township High School, on the east by the lands of A. D. Farlow and Mrs. D. B. Roberts, on the south by Bahama Road, the property of Mrs. John A. Thompson and the Methodist Church, and on the west by the "old Red Mountain Road."

Norman's son Bryan married Lucille Fleming. They lived on the Norman Tilley farm at Knap of Reeds in Granville County where their four children were born. In 1942 this farm, along with many others in Granville County, was sold to the government of the United States for an army camp. This was during World War II when many families were relocated for the building of Camp Butner. Bryan and Lucille moved to Bahama. Bryan worked for the State Highway Department as a truck driver, and Lucille worked at Mangum School where she was a cook in the cafeteria.

James Norman Tilley
1856-1940

Laura Jane Roberts
1860-1934

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Bryan Tilley
Gracia Tilley
Elma Tilley

Bryan Tilley
1896-1953

Lucille Fleming
1896-1988

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Cemetery.

Their children:

James Richard Tilley
Norma Lucille Tilley

Virginia Tilley
Ralph L. Tilley

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Frances Carroll Farlow

Mary Louise Daniels Tilley

Durham County Cemetery Index, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC

Laura Jane Tilley

Bryan Tilley

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB52-125 E. H. Lyon to J. Norman Tilley

DB55-137 A. W. Tilley to J. N. Tilley

DB57-508 Ben Ellis to J. N. Tilley

DB138-445 Estate of Laura Jane Tilley to Bryan Tilley

U.S. Census of 1920 Durham County, NC

Samuel Martin Southerland

When Dr. Euel Lyon sold his lots on the Bahama Road in 1919 Sam Southerland bought lots 64-65 for \$125. He later bought from A. D. Farlow part of lots 62-63. He had a single-story home built on the land for his family. The home has remained in the family since its beginning. Sam's daughter Carolyn and her husband James Britt live there today.

Thomas Duane Southerland and his wife Rebecca Philpot were the parents of Samuel Martin Southerland. Sam was born in Durham County. The young woman he married was also from Durham County. Her name was Minnie Martha Bowen, the daughter of James Thomas Bowen and Magnolia Margaret Oakley.

Sam Southerland was the Station Master at the Bahama depot of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. He and Minnie had ten children including twin daughters.

Samuel Martin Southerland
1893-1987

Minnie Martha Bowen
1899-1985

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Heloise Iris Southerland	1917-1973
Carmen Etoyle Southerland	1918-
Charlotte Carolyn Southerland	1920-
Sammy Muriel Southerland	1923-
Philip Southerland	1925-
Dorothy Anne Southerland	1927-
Rebecca Southerland	1930-
Margaret Southerland	1930-

Richard Eugene Southerland	1931-
Eloise Hannah Southerland	1933-

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Carolyn Southerland Britt

Hannah Southerland Braswell

Frances Carroll Farlow

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB63-185 A. D. Farlow to S. M. Southerland

DB63-186 E. H. Lyon to Samuel M. Southerland

Durham County Plat Map, book 2, page 170



The Southerland-Britt House
ca 1919

Arthur Cleveland Eddins

Next door to the Sam Southerlands on their east side was land which Dave Roberts bought from Dr. E. H. Lyon and sold to A. D. Farlow. It was lots 57-59 and parts of 60-63. Farlow built a home on the land and there his children James and Sarah were born. In 1937 Arthur Farlow sold the land to Arthur Eddins. It was a tract of four acres.

Arthur Cleveland Eddins was the son of Jesse Peter Eddins and Mary Ann Hinton. He was married to Alice Bowen, the sister of Minnie Bowen Southerland. Arthur was a Section

Foreman for the Norfolk and Western Railroad and lived in a company house in Willardsville before he bought the house in Bahama. The family gathered for the last time in the company house for a Sunday dinner together. The date was December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Day. Arthur and Alice moved into their new home and were all settled in by Christmas Day. There was another family dinner celebrating the new home as well as the Christmas season. The Eddinses had six daughters, five of whom were already grown and married when the move took place. Only the youngest child was still at home.

Arthur Cleveland Eddins
1884-1960

Alice Peggy Bowen
1887-1985

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Thelma Eddins	1909-1995
Mildred Eddins	1911-
Cora Lee Eddins	1913-1969
Pauline Eddins	1914-
Edna Eddins	1916-
Geraldine Eddins	1920-1993

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Frances Carroll Farlow

Pauline Eddins Veasey

Durham County Death Certificate for Arthur C. Eddins, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.

U.S. Census of 1920, Durham County, NC



The Farlow-Eddins House
ca 1921

Howard Hughes Hopkins

In the fall of 1950 Dwight and Alma Thompson sold land to Howard and Nellrose Hopkins. The property was bounded by the lands of Wiley Tilley and Dave Roberts and by Bahama Road. The tract ran seventy-five feet along the north side of the road and was lots 54-56 of the Dr. Lyon land. The Hopkinses also bought at the same time 3.5 acres from Arthur and Alice Eddins. That parcel was bounded by the lands of Sam Southerland, J. T. Roberts and Thomas Jones. It, too, was part of the Dr. Lyon land. Howard and Nellrose built their home there before the year was out.

Howard H. Hopkins was the son of William Rainey Hopkins and Eula Bobbitt. His wife Nellrose was the daughter of Luster Crabtree and Maggie Jacobs.

After Howard's death in 1954 Nellrose married Carl Deese. After his death she remained in her home and lives there yet with her son Bradley. Bradley has one son Brandon Carl Hopkins who was born in 1976.

Howard Hughes Hopkins
1914-1954

Ruby Nellrose Crabtree
1918-

Howard is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Carl Hughes Hopkins	1936-
William Bradley Hopkins	1942-

Sources

Conversations with William Bradley Hopkins and Carl Hughes Hopkins
Durham County Register of Deeds DB197-21



The Hopkins House
1950

Reginald Roberts Tilley

In 1935 Reginald Tilley, son of Roscoe Tilley and Lucy Roberts, purchased land on the south side of Bahama Road East from Alice Neal Tilley, widow of J. E. Tilley. This was part of the Dr. Lyon land, being lots 24-34. "Reg" bought lots 24-29 from J. E. Tilley who had bought them from H. V. Umstead, and he bought lots 30-34 from Napoleon Ellis. These latter two had purchased the land from Dr. Lyon.

Reginald Tilley married Mona Ashley of Person County, NC. She was the daughter of Charles Russell Ashley and Phosia Ann Tingen.

When the new Mount Bethel Church was built in 1949, there many stones left over. Reg and Mona bought these to build a home for themselves on their Bahama Road land. It took them several years to complete the house.

Reg owned and operated a grocery store/service station in Bahama until illness forced his retirement. The house he built is now a rental unit owned by Jimmy Tilley, Reg's great-nephew.

Reginald Roberts Tilley

1905-1986

Mona Ashley

1904-1986

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Conversations with Bradley Hopkins and Nancy Tilley.

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC.

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB127-385

DB50-568

Harris, Mildred M. and Shirley J. Mallard. *A Short History of Mount Bethel United Methodist Church*. Chapel Hill, 1989.



The Reginald Tilley House
1950s

Robert Harrison Harris

Across Bahama Road from Bradley Hopkin's home was land owned by Robert and Myrtle Harris. This land was sold by Arthur Eddins to Robert Harris in 1942. It was part of the Dr. Lyon land and had been sold numerous times. At one time J. D. C. Turner owned it. He sold it to A. D. Farlow who had Alsa Dupree build a house which the Farlows rented out. Then the Farlows sold it to the Eddinses. Finally it became the home of the Harris family. In 1943 Robert and Myrtle bought lots 17-19 of the Dr. Lyon land on the south side of Bahama Road.

Robert was the son of David Donald Harris and Laura Frances Ball. Robert married Myrtle Wheeler, the daughter of Nicholas Vineyard Wheeler and Mafie Tilley. They had no children but reared Myrtle's niece Tiney Wheeler.

For many years Myrtle Harris was the postmistress of the Bahama post office. She and Robert bought and ran a general store in "downtown Bahama" until 1949. Their home now belongs to Richard Tilley, son of Adolphus William Tilley and Erline Johnson.

Robert Harrison Harris
1898-1958

Myrtle Wheeler
1898-1989

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Conversations with Frances Carroll Farlow and Pauline Eddins Veasey.

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC.

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB146-412 A. C. Eddins to R. H. Harris

DB148-350 Frank Ellis to Robert Harris

DB157-298 Luther Copley to Robert Harris



Robert Harris House
1920s

BAHAMA PARSONAGES

There have been three parsonages in Bahama for the ministers of Mount Bethel. The first one was located on Bahama Road and was on one of the tracts of land that Dr. Euel Lyon sold in 1919. The trustees of the churches in the Rougemont Circuit of the Methodist Church paid one hundred dollars for lots 66-67 of the Dr. Lyon land. Those trustees were the following:

Rougemont Church

T. V. Bobbitt, H. L. Carver, and J. W. Parker

Mount Bethel

W. D. Turrentine, W. J. Ball, and H. L. Umstead, Sr.

Mount Tabor

J. W. Umstead, Lee Mangum, and S. R. Hall

Ellis Chapel

Percy Veasey, James Warren, and T. V. Crabtree

Mount Sylvan

J. E. Cole, Samuel Flintom, and A. L. Tilley

Orange Factory

A. G. Cox, R. J. Ladd, and George Cornel

The trustees bought the lot specifically as a place of residence for the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A house was built on the lot and Rev. D. A. Petty and his wife Pearl were the first to live in it. That was in 1919. The Census of 1920 shows D. A. Petty, Methodist Minister, renting a house. He was thirty years old and his wife was twenty-four. Rev. Petty lived in the parsonage for two years. Newly-weds Arthur and Ora Farlow lived in two rooms there until Rev. J. F. Starnes was appointed in 1922. He lived in Rougemont but decided to move to the Bahama parsonage. He had a large family and after a while he realized he needed the whole house. The Farlows had to quickly finish the house they were building and move so the Starnes family could have all the rooms.

A succession of ministers lived in the first parsonage. Finally in 1957 Mount Bethel decided to build a new home for its ministers on land across the road from the old parsonage. They sold the older home to private buyers. Eventually the original parsonage burned down and its lot remains vacant.

Mattie Mangum Tilley Montague

When the members of Mount Bethel saw the need to replace their parsonage, they happily accepted a donation of land from Claxton Sutton. This had been Edna Tilley land, and even earlier was part of the Dr. Lyon land. It was on the south side of Bahama Road and closer to the church cemetery. A brick dwelling was constructed in 1957 while Rev. William Quick was minister at Mount Bethel. Later this parsonage, too, was sold. Mattie Mangum Montague, daughter of Arthur and Edith Mangum, bought it and lived in it until she went to live in Durham Rest Home. Her grandson owns the house now.

Mattie was first married to Thaddeus Tilley who died in 1933. She married Herbert Lee Montague in 1945. She returned to Bahama from Roxboro as a widow and lived the rest of her active life there before going into the rest home.

Mattie Elizabeth Mangum
1911-2001

Thaddeus P. Tilley
1905-1933

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their child

Elizabeth Madeline Tilley 1931-



The Second Mount Bethel Parsonage
The Montague-Jeffries House
1957

Orren David Poe

The third and current parsonage for Mount Bethel is located on Quail Roost Road. The trustees of Mount Bethel Church bought the David Poe home in 1984. Rev. Robert E. Bergland was the first minister to live in it. It is still where Mount Bethel ministers and their families reside. The present minister is Rev. Ronald J. Snider.

In 1961 David Poe, principal of Northern High School, and his wife Saluda bought the lot from Dr. Marie Roberts. It was part of the old Norman Tilley property which Dr. Roberts bought from Bryan Tilley, the son of Norman. The land was bounded by Quail Roost Road and the lands of N. J. Wade, S. M. Southerland, and Bryan Tilley. David and Saluda had a brick ranch style home built on their new property.

David was born in Lee County, NC, and was the son of Richard Henry Poe and Jeanette Porter. He came to Bahama to be principal of Mangum School and lived in the teacherage until his new home was completed. He stayed at Mangum for a short time before being transferred to

Northern High School. Saluda taught sixth grade at Mangum School until she became too ill to continue. She was the daughter of Lionel Northington and Mary Fleming. When she died David remained in the home until he, too, died.

Orren David Poe
1920-1984

Saluda Northington
1919-1966

Both are buried at Buffalo Cemetery in Sanford, NC.

Their child:

Orren David Poe, Jr.

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Myrtle M. Easton

Frances C. Farlow

Madeline T. Jeffries

Odile Riggs

E. Marie Roberts

Durham County Death Certificate for Saluda Northington Poe and David Poe.

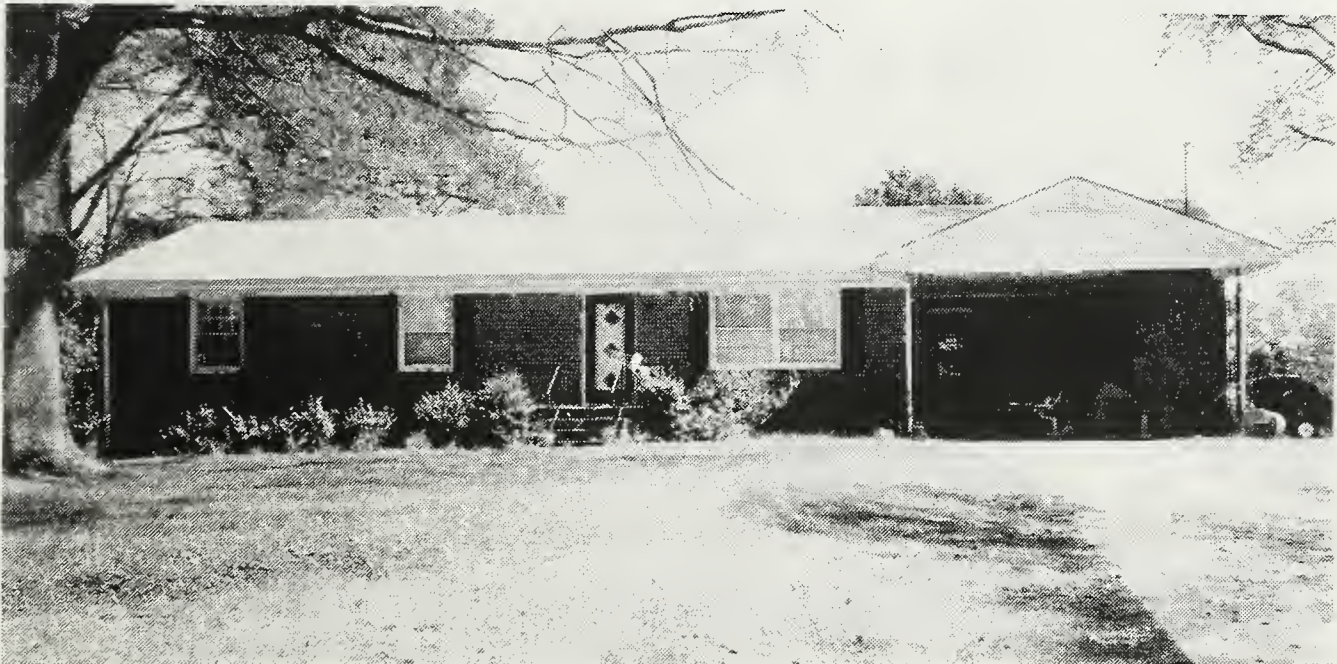
Durham County Register of Deeds

DB58-235 E. H. Lyon to Trustees of the churches in Rougemont Circuit

DB276-579 Dr. Elizabeth Marie Roberts to Orren David Poe and wife Saluda N.

Harris, Mildred M. and Shirley Mallard. *A Short History of Mount Bethel United Methodist Church*. Chapel Hill, 1989.

U.S. Census of 1920, Durham County, NC



The David Poe Home
The Third Methodist Parsonage
ca 1961

THE MALA J. TILLEY LAND

On October 22, 1945, Mala J. Tilley had part of her property divided into ten narrow lots, each fifty feet wide and located along Bahama and Moriah Road (Bahama Road east). She sold six of the lots on February 19, 1946, and the last four on March 2nd. Lots 1-2 were sold to Cooper B. Mangum and his wife Lucy Hall Mangum; lots 3-4 were sold to Earl J. Hill and his wife Lilly May Hill; lots 5-6 were sold to Clarence Leslie Doby and his wife Mildred Hill Doby; and lots 7-10 were sold to W. M. Bacon and his wife Nora H. Bacon.

Cooper Bryant Mangum

Cooper Mangum was the second of twelve children of Wiley P. Mangum and Winifred Louise Craft. Cooper was born March 3, 1898 in Pitt County, NC, but grew up in Bahama. He married Lucy Hall of Bahama. Their only child was stillborn in 1928.

In 1946 Cooper and Lucy Mangum bought a double lot from Mala J. Tilley on Bahama Road East. There they had Cam Thompson build a house for them. Until this house was completed the Mangums rented an apartment in the home of C. M. and Ruby Allen. The new home was finished in 1951, and the Mangums moved in. Cooper worked for the City of Durham at Lake Michie. He died in 1956, and Lucy sold the house to Preston and Dorothy Mangum Harper. Dorothy was Cooper's sister. Later Dorothy and Preston sold the house to their daughter Gail who still owns it today. Lucy Hall Mangum married J. Edmund Latta and settled in Hillsborough, NC.

Cooper Bryant Mangum

1898-1956

Lucy Hall

1897-1998

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.



The Mangum-Harper House

1951

John Preston Harper

Dorothy Mangum, youngest daughter of Wiley P. Mangum and his wife Winifred Craft, married John Preston Harper of Coweta County, GA, in 1942. Preston was the son of James Thomas Harper and Nellie Kate Carmichael. He came to the Bahama area to work at Camp Butner during World War II.

In 1950 the Harpers bought two lots from William Bacon on Bahama Road. These lots were #3-4 of the Mala Tilley property which she sold to Earl and Lilly Hill in 1946. In the 1950s Preston and Dorothy had a house built on one lot and kept the other lot vacant. After Dorothy's brother Cooper died, the Harpers bought his home from his widow Lucy Hall Mangum. Both houses still belong to the Mangum-Harper family and are side by side on Bahama Road East.

John Preston Harper
1916-1983

Dorothy Mangum
1916-

Preston is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Nancy Gail Harper
Tonya Kay Harper
Dorothy Fay Harper



The Preston Harper House
ca 1955

Harold Ellis Roberts

H. E. "Jake" Roberts and his wife Fay Mangum Roberts bought lots 9-10 of the Mala Tilley land from William Bacon in 1956. Jake along with Ezra Wilkins and Cam Thompson built their

house in 1957. In those years Jake worked at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. After seventeen years at L&M he went into the painting business.

Jake is the son of Ernest Roberts (1889-1967) and Nannie Mangum (1900-1984). He married Fay Mangum, daughter of Ollie Mangum (1887-1961) and Mary Apple (1888-1978).

William Bacon still held two double lots of the Mala Tilley property. There were three houses on the tract, Cooper Mangum's, Preston Harper's and Jake Roberts'. When Bacon died his land was sold to settle his estate. Jake Roberts bought one parcel and Preston Harper bought the other.

Harold Ellis Roberts
1928-

Fay Mangum
1932-

Their children:

Ronald Wayne Roberts
Susan Jeanine Roberts
Shelby Marie Roberts

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Gail Harper Duncan
Dorothy Mangum Harper
Fay Mangum Roberts
Harold Ellis Roberts

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB163-539, 540, 565

DB164-45

DB193-89

DB239-243

Plat Book 17, page 139

Mount Bethel Cemetery Tombstones



The Roberts House
1957

THE DAVE BALL LAND

David Sterling Ball

There are two houses on the east side of Stagville Road which belonged to the Ball family. Both are two-story frame houses set well back from the road. The first of these houses belonged to David S. Ball, son of Marcus Ball (1825-1907) and Nancy Tilley (1829-1908). David married Alice Lee Tilley on December 19, 1888. She was the daughter of Marcus B. Tilley (1832-1904) and Mary Hawkins Ball (1835-1879). David and Alice were not only husband and wife; they were double first cousins. David was a farmer and a mail carrier for the U.S. Post Office.

Just after their ninth child was born Dave and Alice purchased 23.5 acres of land along the Roxboro-Raleigh Road from D. B. Roberts. Seven years later, in 1906, they built the home which still stands today.

At Dave's death the homeplace was left to his two unmarried daughters, Bessie and Fannie. However, the daughters did not survive but a few months after their father's death. Dave died March 24, 1940; Bessie died in July and Fannie in September. The home and land were left to the remaining Ball children. In 1942 the heirs of David, Bessie and Fannie sold their shares to Adolphus T. Ball and his wife Annie Mangum. "Dolph" and Annie lived in the house until the 1950s. The house was sold about 1958 at an estate auction.

David Sterling Ball
1866-1940

Alice Lee Tilley
1867-1929

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Marcus G. Ball	1890-1968
Nellie Lula Ball	1891-1959
Clifton Ball	1892-1959
Mary Ball	1893-1961
Linwood Ball	1894-
Lucy Ball	1896-1900
Frank Ball	1897-1900
Adolphus T. Ball	1899-1958
Lizzie Ball	1900-
Bessie Ball	1902-1940
Annie Ball	1904-
Fannie H. Ball	1904-1940

James Robert Tilley

The owners of this home in the year 2001 are Jimmy Tilley and his wife Nancy Jean Simmons. Jimmy is the son of Adolphus William Tilley and Erline Johnson. Nancy is the daughter of George Richard Simmons and Daisy Justice.

Jimmy had wanted this house since he was a young boy and visited there. Each year for ten years he called the owners to make an offer on the house. He even built a brick house with a pond in front across the road from his "dream house" in the early 1970s and lived in it, hoping to one day own the Dave Ball house. Finally in 1983 the family who owned it sold the house to him.

James Robert Tilley

Nancy Jean Simmons

Their children:

Daniel Robert Tilley

Adam William Tilley

Sources

Conversations with the following:

James Robert Tilley

Nancy Simmons Tilley

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB21-236 D. B. Roberts to D. S. Ball

DB145-165 Heirs of Dave Ball to Adolphus Ball

Durham County Tax Assessor's Office, Durham, NC.

Genealogy of David Sterling Ball, prepared by Shirley J. Mallard

Harris, Mildred M. and Shirley Mallard. *A Short History of Mount Bethel United Methodist Church*. Chapel Hill, 1989.

U.S. Census, Durham County, NC, 1900, 1910

Wynne, Frances Holloway. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906*. Baton Rouge, 1983.

Clifton Ball

The second two-story house on the east side of Stagville Road belonged to Clifton and Annie Ball. They were married in 1917 and when they returned from their honeymoon they moved into their new home which was still under construction. They were next door to Clifton's father and mother. They purchased the land from A. W. Tilley. It was a tract of 160 acres known as the "Round Hill tract." It had been part of the D. C. Parrish plantation and was sold to A. W. Tilley by the Parrish heirs in 1891.

Clifton was the son of David and Alice Ball. His wife Annie Lane Harris was the daughter of David Donald Harris and Laura Frances Ball. Clifton was a farmer and a merchant. He bought at auction the store in Bahama which his uncle A. W. Tilley had started. Clifton ran the store for many years.

The Balls had no children but they reared Don and Clint Harris, the sons of Annie's brother Sterling Holt Harris. Don was about eleven years old when he began living with the Balls and Clint was three years younger.

Clifton Ball
1892-1959

Annie Lane Harris
1890-1990

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their nephews:

Samuel Donald Harris	1923-
Clinton Ross Harris	1926-

Samuel Donald Harris

After the death of Clifton Ball his widow Annie deeded the home to Don Harris and his wife Anna Reid Ivey. Anna is the daughter of Will Ivey and Hattie Shaw. Don and Anna moved in with Annie Ball and stayed with her for nine years. Don worked for thirty-six years at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company and was transferred to several locations including Danville, Virginia, and Rocky Mount, North Carolina. He did much traveling for the company. In 1979 he and Anna moved back to Bahama and their home on Stagville Road. They lived in the home until recently and have sold it to James R. Tilley. The Harrises moved in late 2001 to Croasdaile Village, a Methodist Retirement Community in Durham.

Samuel Donald Harris
1923-

Anna Reid Ivey
1923-

Sources

Conversation with Samuel Donald Harris

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC

Mount Bethel Cemetery Tombstones

Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC
DB95-397

Wynne, Frances Holloway. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906*. Baton Rouge, 1983.



The Ball-Tilley House
1906



The Ball-Harris-Tilley House
1917

JOHN YANCEY PARKER LAND

John Yancey Parker, son of Yancey Parker came to the Bahama area from Alamance County, NC. He worked hard and saved his money. On weekends when other young men were out having fun John Yancey stayed home, preferring not to spend his hard earned cash frivolously. He bought land and worked it. He had about 120 acres on Stagville Road just south of Mount Calvary Church.

J. Y. Parker was married twice. His first wife was Elvey. She died giving birth to their only child who also did not survive. John's second wife was Cynthia Jane Bass, daughter of William and Sallie Bass. The marriage took place in the Bass home on December 24, 1890.

The Federal Census of 1910 shows the Parker family living in Mangum Township south of Flat River. They had been married nineteen years. He was fifty-eight years old and she was thirty-eight. They had six living children, a son Joseph (13), and five daughters, Sally Etta (15), Mary (10), Margaret (7), Lucile (5), and Caroline (2). Included in the household was Howard Bass (one year and ten months) listed as a brother-in-law.

When the 1920 Census was taken John's age was given as sixty-six years old. He owned his home and was a farmer. Synthia Jan [sic] was forty-seven years old. Five children were listed, all daughters. Their son Joseph was old enough at that time to have his own household.

Of the Parker children, Lucille, Mary and Martha all became teachers, teaching at various times at Bahama School. The Parkers were known as being well educated.

Their interest in education may have led John and his first wife Elvey to sell in 1886 land for \$8.75 to the Durham County Public School Committee #16, Bethel, for a colored school. This was the Brown Hill School. In 1882 when the schools were organized in the newly formed Durham County, John Parker was on the committee for the Bethel district's colored schools. He was reappointed in 1883 and in 1897.

The trustees of Mount Calvary Church purchased land from John Y. Parker. In 1899 they bought one half acre adjoining the lands of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Free School House land. The trustees bought another one-fourth acre from the Parkers in 1910 and a third parcel in 1912, which contained .77 acre on the west side of the railroad "about one mile south of Bahama." John charged the trustees of Mount Calvary a nominal fee for the land with the understanding that his family would have perpetual burial rights in the church's cemetery.

John Y. Parker died in 1935 and his wife Cynthia in 1944. He willed all his property to be equally divided among his six surviving children.

John Yancey Parker
ca 1854-1935

Cynthia Jane Bass
ca 1871-1944

Both are buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Sally Parker	1894-1989
Joseph Parker	1896-1986
Mary Parker	1899-1991
Margaret Parker	1903-1991
Lucille Parker	1905-1988
Caroline Parker	1907-1996

Joseph Samuel Parker

Joseph Samuel Parker was the only son of John Yancey and Cynthia Jane Parker. He grew up on his father's farm and lived there most of his life. In 1919 Joseph married Nannie Moore, the daughter of Aaron Moore and Elizabeth "Lizzie" Walker. Joseph's father built a small home for the newly-weds on his property, and they lived in it until 1931 when it burned. The home was replaced, and the young Parkers reared their family there. Joseph was a farmer, but he also was employed at Watts Hospital from which he retired.

Joseph Samuel Parker
1896-1986

Nannie Moore
1901-1986

Both are buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Arline Parker	1920-
Lloyd Parker	1922-1991
Gerald Parker	1923-
Joseph Parker, Jr.	1925-1991
Kermit Parker	1926-2001
Thomas Parker	1928-1970
Vivian Parker	1931-
Shirley Yvonne Parker	1936-
John Linwood Parker	1938-
Bobby Parker	1941-2001
Betina Parker	1945-

Claude Mack

John Yancey Parker willed his homeplace to his youngest daughter Caroline. Caroline married Claude Mack, the son of John Wesley Mack and Grace Wilson. In 1945 Claude, a carpenter, demolished a portion of the original Parker house and moved the remaining section to live in while he built a new house where the old house had stood. Caroline Parker Mack died in 1996, and her widowed husband still lives in the home on the John Yancey Parker land.

Sources

Conversations with the following:

John Maynard Jones

Shirley Parker Long

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990.

Durham County Board of Education Minutes

January 14, 1882

October 2, 1883

January 30, 1897

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB6-425

DB26-587

DB43-50

DB48-41

U.S. Census 1910, 1920, Durham County, NC.

Wynne, Frances H. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906*.

Baton Rouge, 1983.



Joseph Samuel Parker House
ca 1931

BEN MANGUM LAND

Benjamin Bradley Mangum

Ben Mangum and his wife Rosalie bought 1.5 acres of land from G. R. Carnal and his wife Lillie May Carnal in 1919. The property was located on the old Roxboro-Raleigh Road and was land which had been owned by Julian Mangum who bought it from his brother Marcus Mangum. Marcus bought it from J. H. Stagg, the land conveyed to Stagg by A. W. Tilley in 1893.

The next year Ben and Rosalie bought one hundred acres of land from Sallie A. Thompson, "being that tract devised by Randolph Stagg in his last will and testament to J. H. Stagg for his life and at his death to his children if any, and if none then to his sisters." Radford Stagg's will was probated in 1897. The land was the southern part of the home tract of Stagg on the old Roxboro-Raleigh Road, and it ran along the western line of Marcus Ball's land.

Another deed dated 1924 concerns 7.9 acres, lots 13, 14, and 15, of the F. W. Ball Estate. Ben Mangum was the last and highest bidder for the property. Two years later Ben sold this tract to Joe Tilley.

Ben and Rosalie reared their children in the two-story white frame house back off the west side of Stagville Road. Ben was a farmer, and for a while he ran Bahama Milling Company which he bought from the sons of A. K. Umstead.

Ben was the son of Joseph G. Mangum and Mildred Taylor. He married Rosalie Kimball, daughter of Joseph A. Kimball and Annie Oakley.

Benjamin Bradley Mangum
1883-1958

Rosalie Kimball
1891-1976

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Mildred Mangum
Inez Mangum
Alease Mangum
Cleo Mangum
William B. Mangum

Mildred Mangum Harris

Ben and Rosalie had a daughter Mildred who was considered Durham County's "historical gold mine." As a student at Mangum High School Mildred entered a countywide contest for which she wrote a research paper on Willie P. Mangum and won a medal. She loved history, especially Bahama history. She could trace most of the local families back many generations. She attended Duke University and Croft Business School. She was an historian at the Durham County Public Library and was a docent at the Duke Homestead.

In 1988 Mildred was named Bahama Community Citizen of the Year by the Bahama Ruritan Club. She was a member of the Bahama Eastern Star, the Women's Missionary Society, the Homemaker's Club and the Durham Historical Society.

Mildred married Sterling Holt Harris in 1943. He was the son of David Donald Harris and Laura Frances Ball. Mildred and Sterling had no children together, but Sterling had two sons, Samuel Donald Harris and Clinton Ross Harris, from a previous marriage.

Mildred Mangum
1912-1989

Sterling Holt Harris
1900-1960

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Conversation with Samuel Donald Harris

Durham County Death Certificates

Benjamin B. Mangum

Rosalie K. Mangum

Mildred M. Harris

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB56-596 G. R. Carnal to B. B. Mangum

DB61-116 Sallie A. Thompson to Ben Mangum

DB72-237 F. W. Ball Estate to Ben Mangum

DB96-50 Ben Mangum to Joe Tilley

The Durham Sun, August 28, 1989

NC Christian Advocate, June 5, 1990.



MILDRED M. HARRIS

The Durham Sun
August 28, 1989

LUSTER CRABTREE

The land on which Nellrose Crabtree Hopkins Deese grew up was part of the David S. Ball estate. The Crabtree family bought the land from the heirs of Dave Ball in 1943. Before that time the Crabtrees rented and farmed the land which was a tract of 112 acres located on the old Roxboro-Raleigh Road. It was bounded by the road and the lands of F. W. Ball, J. H. Stagg, and D. G. Tilley. This was the parcel of land sold to D. S. Ball by W. D. Stagg in 1908.

The father of Nellrose was Luster Crabtree. His name is spelled "Luster" on some documents and "Lester" on others. He was known as Luster or "Lus." Whether this was his given name or a mispronunciation of Lester, even his family is not sure. Luster was the son of Richard Crabtree and Sabrina Ellis. Lus married Maggie Jacobs, daughter of Bill and Pat Jacobs. When they moved to Bahama they set up housekeeping in a dwelling already on the land. It was a single-story frame house. The 1920 Census lists Luster Crabtree as a farmer renting land south of Flat River. His age in the Census of 1900, 1910 and 1920 indicates he was born in 1888 or 1889 instead of 1892 as it is written on his death certificate.

The Crabtree home is still in the family and is now owned by a granddaughter of Luster and Maggie. Part of the original acreage was sold to developers of the subdivision known as Country Knoll. Of the tract bought in 1943, only sixteen acres remain in the family.

Luster Crabtree

Maggie Jacobs

ca 1888-1977

1890-1975

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Adolphus C. Crabtree

Ben Logan Crabtree

Ruby Nellrose Crabtree 1918-

Edward Lewis Crabtree

Earsey Weldon Crabtree

Edna Lois Crabtree

Doris Rae Crabtree 1926-2001

Felix Reed Crabtree

Billy Gene Crabtree

Sources

Conversations with the following:

William Bradley Hopkins

Fay Murphy

Durham County Death Certificates, Vital Statistics, Durham, NC

Lester Crabtree

Maggie Jacobs Crabtree

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB145-253

U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920 Durham County, NC.

MARCUS BALL HOUSE

Marcus Charlie Ball

Directly across from Stagville Road from the old Dave Ball house is the Marcus Ball house. Marcus Charlie Ball was the son of David Sterling Ball. He married Mary "Polly" Ellis, the daughter of Jim Ellis and Nannie Tilley. On a parcel of land across from his father's farm Marcus C. built a four-room frame house with a porch across the front probably on land from his father's holdings. The deed was dated 1923 with multiple grantors including D. S. Ball

Marcus Charlie Ball
1890-1968

Mary "Polly" Ellis
1903-1988

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Marcus Euell Ball
Nancy Ball
Alice Ruth Ball

Marcus Euell Ball

The Ball homeplace was left to the only son of Marcus Charlie Ball, Marcus Euell Ball. Euell served in the U.S. Army during World War II. After service he worked in the Building Maintenance Department of the Durham County Schools. Euell married Virginia King, daughter of I. L. King and Mary Lou Morris from Durham.

Marcus Euell Ball
1924-1986

Virginia King
1929-

Euell is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Marcus Euell Ball, Jr.
Deborah Fay Ball

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Virginia King Ball
Anna Ivey Harris

Durham County Death Certificates for Euell and Polly Ball
Tombstones at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery



The Marcus Ball House

TILLEY-SANFORD HOUSE

Cora Apple Sanford

World War II brought about changes in Bahama and the surrounding countryside. The U.S. Government decided to build an army base, Camp Butner, on a large area of land in Granville, Durham and Person counties. When the camp came folks had to leave the homes and land, some of which had been in the same families for several generations. The churches on the camp reservation were torn down and the cemeteries were dug up and relocated.

One of the families involved in the relocation was the Cora Sanford family of Stem in Granville County. Cora's husband James Polk Sanford was a farmer. He died in 1938 and was buried at his home church Roberts Chapel. Two of the Sanford children had died young and were buried there also. When Roberts Chapel was bought by the government the cemetery was removed and relocated in a newly created cemetery called Community Memorial Gardens near Stem. Most bodies from the camp area were reburied in that cemetery, but a few families preferred other locations for their deceased members.

The Sanfords were one of these families. In 1942 the graves of Polk Sanford and his two children were removed to Bahama and buried at Mount Bethel Cemetery.

Polk's widow Cora moved to Bahama and rented a home from Reginald Tilley. It was located on Stagville Road. The house had three bedrooms upstairs. The kitchen, living room and another bedroom were downstairs.

Cora Sanford was seventy-five years old when she left Granville and settled in Bahama. Her son Oscar and his wife Mary Tom, daughter of Lonnie Roberts and Lucy Eva Fowler, lived in the Sanford house. Cora's daughters Ethel and Minnie were teachers and spent their summers and holidays at the Bahama home.

In 1951 Cora Apple Sanford died. She and most of her children are buried with Polk at Mount Bethel Cemetery. Oscar and Mary Tom stayed in the house until 1952, then moved to Durham.

The Reg Tilley house was rented to several other families after the Sanfords. Eventually the house burned.

James Polk Sanford
1878-1938

Cora Jane Apple
1876-1951

Their children

Robert Staley Sanford	1904-1981
Jennings Cornelius Sanford	1906-1911
Ruth Mae Sanford	1907-1934
Ethel Maude Sanford	1909-1986
Minnie Elizabeth Sanford	1910-1994
Rosa Mabel Sanford	1912-1973
James Gray Sanford	1913-1995
Helen Elmina Sanford	1916-1996
Oscar Newman Sanford	1917-1985
Ralph Watkins Sanford	1919-1996

Oscar Newman Sanford
1917-1985

Mary Tom Roberts
1922-

Oscar is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama

Their children

Ronnie Wayne Sanford 1952-

Mary Jane Sanford 1956-

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Mary Tom Roberts Sanford

Isaac W. Clark

Mallard, Shirley J. *Community Memorial Gardens*. Chapel Hill, 1993

C. M. ALLEN HOUSE

John Wesley Umstead

People refer to this house as the first John Umstead house, but he only lived in it for three or four years. The house is situated on the point of land where Bahama Road and Stagville Road meet. The lot is triangular in shape with a road in front and one in back. The house was built across Bahama Road from the Hamp Umstead house. Hamp and John Umstead were brothers. John lived in the house with his wife and children, but he stayed only a short while. He never owned the house or land. They belonged to A. W. Tilley. It is said that John Umstead built the house for Adolphus Tilley. The house was built in 1912, but Lulie, John's wife, did not like living so near the road. John built her another house two lots south on Bahama Road, and this one sat farther back from road.

The Umsteads moved into their new home, and in 1916 A. W. Tilley sold the parcel of .75 acres and half a well to John Thomas Lashley.

John Thomas Lashley

John Lashley was married to Faustine Vaughan, a sister of Ollie Vaughan Thompson who lived nearby. John worked for the State Highway Department, and when their daughters were young Faustine made hats with Lillian Veasey and sold them in one of the Bahama stores. She also took in sewing. She cooked for the young teachers who roomed at the Veasey house, and after a while she, too, took in boarders. The Lashley's house was built with three rooms on each side of a long central hall. There were also bedrooms upstairs. The house was large enough to make a small apartment of three of the rooms downstairs. When C. M. Allen married Ruby Franklin they rented the apartment in the Lashley home. John Lashley died in 1926. By that time the surviving two daughters were grown. Faustine, Helen and Mary Lou commuted into Durham to go to their jobs for a while but decided to move to Durham to be closer to their places of business. The Allens bought the house and lived in it for almost seventy years. Faustine married John Suggs and settled in Durham.

John Thomas Lashley
1875-1926

Faustine Vaughan
1889-1973

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Helen Lashley	1913-
Marguerite Lashley	1915-1917
Mary Lou Lashley	1919-

Clelon Minton Allen

C. M. Allen came to Bahama to teach agriculture at Mangum School. He was from Wake County, NC, and was the son of Alvah E. Allen and Dora Chappell. He and another new teacher

Virgil Kennedy roomed in the Lillian Veasey house. He married Ruby Franklin, daughter of Junius M. Franklin and Hattie Johnson. Ruby was also from Wake County. They set up housekeeping in the John Lashley home and later bought the house from John's widow.

Both of the Allens were quite active in the life of Bahama and Mount Bethel Church. Ruby taught primary Sunday School for many years. C. M. Allen served as treasurer of the church 1938-1968. He taught at Mangum and Northern High Schools. He lived in the house for the rest of his life. Ruby Allen lived there until the infirmities of old age required more care, and she spent her last days at a nursing facility. The house was sold in 1995 to Ralph and Sallie Pickett.

Clelon Minton Allen

1902-1982

Ruby Franklin

1903-1999

They are both buried at Montlawn Memorial Park in Raleigh, NC.

Their child:

Mary Ruth Allen

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Ruby F. Allen

Mary Lou Lashley Cheek

Ralph Pickett

E. Marie Roberts

Mary Ruth Allen Williams

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB49-279 A. W. Tilley to John T. Lashley

DB149-456 John and Faustine Suggs to C. M. and Ruby Allen



The Lashley-Allen-Pickett House

1912

ELLIS-TACKETT HOUSE

A house was torn down on Bahama Road and replaced in 1979 by a convenience store called "Buy Quick Food Mart." This was a first for Bahama and there was some controversy about having a store open after dark with an outside pay phone, loud cars, and bright lights located between two of the historic homes of Bahama. The store was built, however, and appears to be flourishing.

It is believed that the house which had stood at that location was built by Dr. Euel Lyon in 1914. He lived in the four-room frame house until his new home was built just beyond Mount Bethel Church. At some point the house and lot were sold to Napoleon Ellis, the son of Buren and Sarah Ellis. Napoleon never married. His family lived in the Ellis Chapel Community, but he bought quite a bit of land in Bahama through the years and ran a local store/service station.

Clyde Umstead Tackett

Napoleon Ellis rented his house to Clyde Tackett from about 1925 until 1971. Clyde was the daughter of Henry Lee Umstead and Charlotte Ann Southerland. She married John Edwin Tackett from Vance County in 1913. The Tacketts had eight children who grew up in the house on Bahama Road and attended Mangum School.

After the Tacketts moved out several other families lived in the house, but for almost forty-six years it was known as the Tackett house.

Bertie Clyde Umstead
1894-1993

John Edwin Tackett
1893-

Clyde Umstead Tackett is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama. John Tackett is buried in Richmond, Virginia.

Their children:

Marian Umstead Tackett	1914-
Edith Charlotte Tackett	1918-
Virginia Nixon Tackett	1921-
John Edwin "Ned" Tackett	1922-
Reginald Umstead Tackett	1924-1986
Patrick Henry Tackett	1925-1975
William Earl Tackett	1927-1928
Nancy Jean Tackett	1929-

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Lonnie Ellis

Nancy Tackett

Durham County Death Certificate for Napoleon Ellis

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.

Durham Morning Herald, August 12, 1990

UMSTEAD-ROBERTS PROPERTY

John Wesley Umstead

The patriarch of the Umstead clan was Squire D. Umstead. His wife was Martha Preston "Patsy" Waller. They had thirteen children, two of whom built homes in the village of Bahama and one who built and operated a grist mill there.

One of his sons who built a home was John Wesley Umstead. John actually built two homes. The first one he built for A. W. Tilley and lived in it until he could construct his own home two lots away. In 1914 John bought land from Dr. E. H. Lyon on Bahama Road which was bounded by the lands of Napoleon Ellis and H. V. Umstead. This is where John built his home.

John Umstead was married twice. His first wife was Louisa Goodman Waller. They had four children, Maggie, Percy, Bernice and Henry. Louisa died in 1874 and John married Lulie Lunsford, daughter of William David Lunsford and Sally Bradley Mangum. The Umsteads lived at Dial's Creek in Mangum Township. John, a farmer and businessman, was active politically and was elected to one term in the North Carolina House of Representatives. He later was chairman of the Durham County School Board. About 1912 John and his family left Dial's Creek and settled in Bahama.

John and Lulie had three children, each one devoted to service in the community, the State of North Carolina, and the United States. Their first child was John Wesley Umstead, Jr. He became a State Senator. John Umstead Hospital in Butner is named for him. Lucille was the only daughter of John and Lulie. She married W. F. Long. When her husband died she moved into her family home at Bahama and for many years she taught piano lessons to the children in and around the village. She was a faithful pianist at Mount Bethel Church, playing lustily for the children to march to Sunday School. Her brother, the younger son of John and Lulie, was William Bradley Umstead. He was a U.S. Congressman, serving in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. He was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1953.

John Wesley Umstead
1844-1926

Lulie Elizabeth Lunsford
1857-1943

Both are buried at Mount Tabor Church Cemetery.

Elizabeth Marie Roberts

After Lucille Umstead Long moved from her family home in Bahama, Dr. Marie Roberts lived there and in 1960 she bought the home from the heirs of Lulie E. Umstead.

Elizabeth Marie Roberts is the daughter of David Beauregard Roberts and May Umstead. She is the granddaughter of Andrew Jackson Roberts (1828-1904) and Lucy A. Moore (1833-1861) on her father's side and DeWitt C. Umstead (1837-1919) and Sophronia Parker (1846-1921) on her mother's side. A. J. Roberts and his son David owned many acres of land in Bahama and surrounding country. Dave owned more than 600 acres in the area of Bahama, where his family had lived over 200 years. He had two tracts of land on Flat River which he sold to folks from

Durham for their summer homes. One of the tracts went to the Nicholson family who built there in the late 1920s. That home is now Spruce Pine Lodge and belongs to the City of Durham.

Dave's daughter Marie attended Mangum High School then went on to college. She received her bachelor's degree from Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, now called University of North Carolina Greensboro. She earned her master's degree at the University of Minnesota and her medical degree from the Medical University of South Carolina at Charleston in 1949. She interned at Watts Hospital in Durham for two years then set up her own practice in Bahama. She worked mornings in Bragtown and afternoons in the Mount Bethel Church cabin for several months, finally making her permanent office in the small building behind Reg Tilley's store. She served the medical needs of the Bahama community and surrounding areas from 1951 until January 1, 1967. At that time she accepted a position at the Durham County Health Department and worked there fifteen years, retiring in 1982.

Dr. Marie still owns the home she bought from the John Umstead heirs in 1960.

David Beauregard Roberts
1861-1937

May Umstead
1877-1923

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Herbert Roberts	1901-1960
Pauline Roberts	1902-1966
Baxter Roberts	1903-1986
Frederick Roberts	1907-1988
Lewis Bradley Roberts	1909-1985
Infant daughter	1913-1913
Elizabeth Marie Roberts	1916-

Sources

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990
Conversations with Dr. Marie Roberts
Crutchfield, James A., ed. *The North Carolina Almanac*. Nashville, 1986.
Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society
Durham County Death Certificates
Durham County Register of Deeds
 DB48-424 E. H. Lyon to J. W. Umstead
 DB272-376 Heirs of Lulie Umstead to Marie Roberts
 Plat Book 41, page 73
Durham Morning Herald, May 8, 1943
U.S. Census 1910, Durham County, NC
Warner, Seth. Genealogical notes on the Umstead-Waller families
Wynne, Frances H. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906*.
 Baton Rouge, 1983.



Office of Dr. Marie Roberts
1951-1966



Umstead-Roberts House
ca 1914

THE DOC TILLEY HOUSE

Doctor Gay Tilley

The house has been abandoned for a long time and is practically hidden from view because of trees and underbrush which grow rampant. But once this was the home of Doctor Gay Tilley and his wife Caroline. "Doc" bought half an acre of land from F. W. Ball in 1913. He probably built the house before then because in 1910 the Census lists him and wife "Calline" living south of Flat River. Doc was fifty-nine years old and she was fifty-eight. They had been married thirty-nine years. His occupation was farmer. She was the mother of four children, but only three were still living. Since these children were not listed in the census, it is evident that they were adults with homes of their own. This was probably a retirement home for Doc and Callie.

The given names of the Tilleys need some explanation. Doctor Gay Tilley was not a physician. "Doctor" was his first name. There were quite a few males in Bahama called "Doc." "Calline" was the way folks in the 19th century pronounced "Caroline." Her name was really Caroline, pronounced "Calline" and shortened to "Callie."

There are three deeds describing the land of Doc and Callie. The basic dimensions of the lot on all three deeds are as follows: Begin at a stake on the old Hillsboro-Oxford Road near the Norfolk and Western Railroad, run 210 feet to a stake, then 105 feet south to a stake, west 210 feet to a stake on the Hillsboro-Oxford Road, and along the road 105 feet to the beginning. The first deed was registered in Durham County in 1913 and showed F. W. Ball as grantor and D. G. Tilley as grantee. The next deed was dated September 1921 and registered November 9, 1921. In this deed Eugene D. Umstead, Doc Tilley's son-in-law, is the grantor and D. G. Tilley is the grantee. The third deed dated August 13, 1921 was not registered until April 25, 1936, three days after the death of D. G. Tilley. F. W. Ball is the grantor and Eugene Umstead the grantee. All three deeds were for the same tract of land. A plat map prepared in 1924 indicates the property belonged to Doc Tilley.

Doctor Gay Tilley
1851-1936

Caroline Cole
1853-1930

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

William Lucius Tilley	1872-1946
John Edgar Tilley	1876-1928
Ida Viola Tilley	1879-1968

Sources

Durham County Death Certificates
Durham County Register of Deeds
DB42-407
DB62-404
DB118-74
Plat Book 5, p. 148 F. W. Ball Estate
U.S. Census of 1910, Durham County, NC.

Clovis Plato McEntire

The McEntires were natives of Shelby, NC, but came to Bahama from Lee County. They lived in the Doc Tilley house for many years. Their daughter Virginia says the house had a living room, dining room, kitchen with pantry, a hall, two large bedrooms and one small one.

C. P. McEntire was the son of Rufus McEntire and Melissa Melton. He married Uzelia Bridges, the daughter of William Landrum Bridges and Mary Scott Jenkins. C. P. was a sawmill worker. After his death his wife Uzelia moved to a home on Ferrell Road in Durham. She spent her later life in Hillhaven Nursing Home.

Clovis Plato McEntire
1878-1940

Uzelia Cleone Bridges
1889-1987

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Rufus Lynn McEntire	1904-1905	Aldine McEntire	1917-
Howard McEntire	1906-1953	Shelton Plato McEntire	1920-2000
William Hoyt McEntire	1908-1964	Alice Virginia McEntire	1922-
Herbert Palmer McEntire	1910-1960	Dorothy Vivian McEntire	1925-
Elon Vay McEntire	1912-1950	Clifford McEntire	1927-1967
Mary Bell McEntire	1914-	Bobby Lynn McEntire	1930-

Sources

Conversations with Virginia McEntire Speagle and Dorothy McEntire Warren.



Doc Tilley House
ca 1913

TILLEY-VAUGHAN-SMITH HOUSE

Clyde Louis Tilley

In the early 1920s Clyde L. Tilley built a white frame house on the site of an old sawmill formerly owned by Lee Tilley. The land was bounded by Bahama Road and the right-of-way of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This parcel of land was lot #12 of the F. W. Ball estate.

Clyde was the son of Robert Camel Tilley (1844-1911) and Rebecca Riggs (ca1851-1928). He never married. His mother lived with him until her death. By trade Clyde was a carpenter and a furniture craftsman. He was also a miller. He built a structure in back of his house where he ground meal and sold it in Durham. In 1942 Tilley, who lived alone after his mother died, sold the house to Connie O. Vaughan and moved to Durham where he operated a grist mill.

Clyde Tilley died at the age of ninety at a nursing home in Henderson, NC. He was buried at the Robert Camel Tilley Family Cemetery just north of Bahama Road where it enters Roxboro Road (NC 501).

Clyde Louis Tilley
1882-1972

Connie Onice Vaughan

The Connie Vaughan family lived in Granville County on land which the U.S. Government bought in order to build Camp Butner forcing residents to leave their farms and dwellings. New homes had to be found and the families relocated.

The Vaughans found their new home in Bahama and in April 1942 they bought the property of Clyde Tilley. They moved into the house in May.

Connie, the son of Benjamin Cordie Vaughan and Luna Ellis, was married to Ethel Pascall from Orange Factory. Ethel was the daughter of Edward Pascall and Elizabeth Young. Cordie and his two sons Connie and Fenwick were all employees of the State Highway Department. Connie worked there until his retirement.

Ethel Vaughan died in 1963 and Connie remarried. His second wife was Wilma Humphries. When Connie died in 1975 he left the house to his only child Emmy Lou. The house was later sold and belongs today to Carol Hill Smith, a great-great-niece of the original owner Clyde L. Tilley.

Connie Onice Vaughan
1908-1975

Ethel Pascall
1910-1963

Both are buried at the Vaughan-Copley-Ellis Cemetery in Mangum Township near the intersection of Vaughan Road (SR1609) and Range Road (SR1610).

Their child

Emmy Lou Vaughan

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Sandra Hill

Mildred Blalock Mangum

E. Marie Roberts

Percy George Tilley, Jr.

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society

Durham County Death Certificates for Connie and Ethel Vaughan

Durham County Register of Deeds Deed Book 146, page 124.

Plat Book 5, page 148



Tilley-Vaughan-Smith House
ca 1920

ALFRED WILKINS AND SON

Alfred Clements Wilkins

The Wilkins family moved to Bahama from their farm near Dial's Creek in 1915 when Alfred retired from farming. They lived in a three-room log cabin behind the Doc Tilley house while their home was being built on Bahama Road west of the railroad tracks. Alfred did odd jobs around Bahama until he decided to open a general store in the Masonic building. There he worked until his retirement as a merchant.

Alfred Wilkins was born in Orange County, the son of Henry Wilkins and Sally McFarland. He married Sarah Catherine Duncan who came from Granville County near Stem.

In 1915 A. C. Wilkins bought a tract of 6.6 acres from Frank W. Ball. There he built his white frame house. There they reared their children. Their two younger daughters Estelle and Ethel became teachers. Estelle taught at Durham High School, and Ethel taught at Mangum and at Northern High School. Catherine died in 1939 and Alfred remained in the home until his death in 1956. Alfred and Catherine are both buried at Red Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery in Rougemont, NC.

Their children

Harvey Wilkins	1888-1961
Allie Wilkins	1891-1978
Ezra Wilkins	1894-1978
Estelle Wilkins	1906-
Ethel Wilkins	1908-



Alfred Wilkins House
1915

Ezra Marsh Wilkins

The youngest son of Alfred and Catherine Wilkins was Ezra. When the family moved to Bahama, Ezra remained at Dail's Creek and farmed on the family land. Later, after he married Annie Franklin, he and she worked in Durham. By 1920 Alfred Wilkins built a second house on his property, this one closer to the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks and rented it to his son Ezra. The 1920 Census shows Ezra and Annie Wilkins renting a house in Mangum Township south of Flat River. Living in the home with them was Annie's widowed uncle Henry Franklin. There was also a ten year old nephew "Bun" Franklin.

Ezra's father bequeathed the two houses to his daughters Ethel and Estelle. Ethel inherited the Wilkins homeplace and sold it in the 1950s to Phillip Duncan, a relative. Estelle inherited Ezra's house, later selling it to him in 1956. Ezra willed the house to Doris Hopkins, Annie's niece. Henry Hopkins, the son of Doris, now owns the house but does not live in it. Ezra and Annie are both buried at Red Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery in Rougemont. They had no surviving children.

Ezra Marsh Wilkins
1894-1978

Annie Franklin
1894-1979

Sources

Conversations with Estelle Wilkins Ridenhour and Ethel Wilkins Crabtree
Durham County Death Certificates
Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC
DB49-432
U.S. Census of 1920



Ezra Wilkins House
ca 1920

PATRICK-LUXTON LAND

Dr. James E. Patrick

He was born James Eliakim Patrick, the only son of James Madison Patrick and Nancy Elizabeth Hollowell. The Patricks were from Lenoir County, North Carolina. James attended Trinity College in Randolph County the year before it moved to Durham. He received his Doctorate in Medicine from the University College of Medicine in Richmond, Virginia, in 1900. His first practice was in Snow Hill 1901-1906, then in New Bern 1906-1908, Farmville 1908-1915, Seven Springs 1915-1924, Angier 1924, and Bahama 1924-1938. He joined the State Medical Society in 1917.

Dr. Patrick was first married to Maude Jenkins of Littleton, NC, who died in 1903. He then married Mary Virginia Moore of New Bern. They had four children.

When the Patricks arrived in Bahama they lived for a while in the teacherage of the old Farm Life School before building their own home. On May 16, 1925 Virginia M. Patrick made the highest bid, \$2,950, on lots 9, 10, and 11 of the F. W. Ball Estate. This tract of 38.39 acres was bounded by Bahama Road and the lands of J. D. Tilley, F. W. Tilley, and A. C. Wilkins. This is where the Patricks built their home. Dr. Patrick had his office in a small house on the same property.

James Patrick was a well-loved and respected physician in Bahama. Several children in the community and beyond were named for him. He was an active member of Mount Bethel Church. He was a Mason and belonged to Modern Woodmen of America.

The much revered doctor died on July 28, 1938. His funeral was preached by Millard C. Dunn at Mount Bethel. The floral bearers were the children from the church Sunday School. His pallbearers were Jennis Mangum, M. P. Sanford, C. M. Allen, Clifton Ball, Dwight Thompson, and W. M. Johnson. Honorary pallbearers were L. Hill, H. Lee Umstead, Drs. Perry, Bitting, Sweaney, Hardee and Shackelford, W. R. Capps, Preston Andrews, Arthur Mangum, Marcus Mangum, Alfred Mangum, Julian Mangum, Cooper Mangum, Ollie Mangum, S. T. Mangum, Buren Ellis, W. M. Bacon, Dewey Crabtree, A. A. Wicker, A. D. Farlow, Robert Harris, A. C. Wilkins, D. W. Hall, Adolphus Ball, Sam Southerland, A. R. Wilson, Cameron M. Thompson, and C. E. O'Briant. This was almost every man and child in Bahama in 1938.

Dr. James Eliakim Patrick was buried in his home cemetery at Lenoir Institute in Lenoir, NC.

James Eliakim Patrick
1871-1938

Mary Virginia Moore

Their children:

Stuart Dixon Patrick
Ben Moore Patrick
James Thomas Patrick
Virginia Dare Patrick

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Myrtle Mangum Easton
Elizabeth Marie Roberts
Durham County Death Certificate for James Patrick
Durham County Register of Deeds
Deed Book 77, page 163
Plat Book 5, page 148
Durham Morning Herald, Friday, July 29, 1938
North Carolina State Medical Association, Raleigh, NC

Lonnie Fred Luxton

Dr. James Patrick had his home and office built on the land purchased from the F. W. Ball Estate. In 1942 his widow sold to Fred and Amanda Luxton an 8.6 acre tract of land on which the doctor's office stood. The land was lot #4 of the Virginia M. Patrick land. It was bounded by Patrick land on the west, Julian Mangum on the north, Julian Mangum, A. C. Wilkins, and Wiley Umstead on the east, and on the south by Bahama Road. The Luxtons moved into the three-room frame house and made it their home. They later enclosed the back porch to create an extra bedroom. Fred Luxton, Jr., recalls being fearful as a boy of going up into the attic because a skeleton arm and hand had been discovered up there. They figured it had belonged to the doctor, but the young Fred was not comfortable living with it and still remembers it today.

Fred Luxton, Sr., worked for the State Highway Department, retiring after forty years of service. Fred was the son of James Virgil Luxton and Fannie Smith. The Luxtons were from Moore and Lee Counties. Fred married Amanda "Mandy" Tilley, daughter of Percy George Tilley and Julia Andrews. The Tilleys were some of the first settlers of Flat River.

Gradually the Luxtons purchased most of the Patrick land. After the Patrick house burned Fred and Mandy bought that parcel of land. Only the retaining wall at the edge of the property and the steps remain of the Patrick homeplace. There is a mobile home on that lot which is a rental unit. In 1954 the Luxtons built a new home between the old Patrick house and the doctor's office. All of the Patrick-Luxton land is still in the Luxton family. Each child owns a lot with a dwelling. One daughter lives in the home built in 1954. The former office/home is now rented.

Lonnie Fred Luxton
1914-1985

Amanda Tilley
1914-1987

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children:

Lonnie Fred Luxton, Jr.
Julia Ann Luxton
Fannie Sue Luxton

Lonnie Fred Luxton, Jr.

Carol Bowling

Their children

Lonnie Fred Luxton III

Tanya Luxton

Julia Ann Luxton

Thomas Ray Yearwood

William Franklin Hawkins

Her children

Thomas Ray Yearwood, Jr.

David Bartley Yearwood

Fannie Sue Luxton

Thomas Gordon Clayton

Scottie Hodges

Her children

Toby Gordon Clayton

Tina Sue Clayton

Stephanie Linette Clayton

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Tina Clayton

Julia Luxton Hawkins

Fred Luxton, Jr.



The Luxton-Hodges House

1954



Dr. Patrick's Office
The Luxton-Hawkins House
ca 1925

TILLEY-UMSTEAD-PARRISH HOUSE

George Bascom Umstead

A brother of John Umstead, Alvis Kinchen Umstead, bought a triangular parcel of land where he and two of his sons started the Bahama Milling Company. The Umsteads, father and sons George and Walter, formed a co-partnership and purchased the land from John Edgar Tilley and his wife. It was part of the land which Tilley had bought from A. R. Copley. According to the deed dated 1920, there was situated on the land a five-room house built by Edgar Tilley. In 1922 the co-partnership bought another parcel of land adjoining their own land. J. E. Tilley sold it to them.

George Umstead, one of the sons of Alvis, lived in the house which was located next to the mill. He was born and reared in Durham, but was in the milling business in Bahama from 1912 until 1933. It appears that the two brothers worked together until 1931 when Walter and his wife Juanita sold to George their one-fourth interest in the two tracts. George continued to run the mill until 1933 when he sold both the house and the mill to Ben Mangum. Ben ran the mill for a while, then Melvin Mangum ran it.

The wife of George Umstead was Elizabeth Claire "Betty" Hill, daughter of Bedford David Hill and Mary Ella Garrard.

George Bascom Umstead
1891-1964

Elizabeth Claire Hill
1902-1953

Both are buried at Mount Lebanon Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery in Durham.

Their children

George Bernice Umstead	1921-2000
Mary Edna Umstead	1922-
Elizabeth Claire "Betsy" Umstead	1928-2001

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Edna Umstead Harris
Mildred Blalock Mangum
Elizabeth "Betsy" Umstead

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society

Durham County Death Certificate for Elizabeth Hill Umstead

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB59-697 Tilley to Umstead

DB104-618 Walter Umstead to George Umstead

DB137-137 Tilley to Umstead

The Herald-Sun, Durham, NC, Friday, November 23, 2001

Onice Parrish, Jr.

“Junior” Parrish, son of Doc Onice Parrish (1889-1956) and Mamie Lee Ferguson (1889-1976), married Mary Sue Mangum, daughter of Walter and Lillian Mangum. They bought the Tilley-Umstead house in 1951 and still live there today. For many years Junior and Mary Sue ran Parrish’s Store on Bahama Road.

Onice Parrish, Jr.
1925-

Mary Sue Mangum
1928-

Their children

Janice Sue Parrish	1951-
Vicky Marie Parrish	1952-
Randy Holt Parrish	1955-

Sources

Conversations with Janice Parrish Sykes
Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society, 1996.



Tilley-Umstead-Parrish House
before 1920

J. E. TILLEY-E.D. UMSTEAD HOME

John Edgar Tilley

Across Bahama Road from his father's house, John Edgar Tilley, son of Doctor Gay Tilley, purchased land and built a home for himself and his wife Alice. In 1915 he bought two-thirds of an acre of land from J. T. and Faustine Lashley. The parcel was triangular in shape and was bounded by the old Hillsboro-Oxford Road, the Norfolk and Western Railroad right of way, and the land of Alex R. Copley. Edgar built a two-story frame house to the left of the Bahama Masonic Lodge.

When he was twenty-five years Edgar married twenty-two year old Martha Alice Neal, daughter of William Thomas Neal and Barthenia Scarlett. The wedding was held January 23, 1901 at the bride's home. Rev. J. H. McCracken officiated.

Law enforcement was Edgar's chosen occupation, and he worked as a Highway Patrolman. He died in 1928, and his widow stayed on in their home. She lived there until she sold the house in 1942. She died in Granville County in 1965 at the age of eighty-six.

John Edgar Tilley
1876-1928

Martha Alice Neal
1878-1965

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Eugene David Umstead

When Alice Neal Tilley sold her home in Bahama in 1942, it was to Viola Tilley Umstead, her sister-in-law. Viola was married to Eugene David Umstead, son of William L. Umstead and Sarah Roberts. They lived in Granville County until World War II when they had to relocate for the construction of the army base at Butner. The Umsteads bought the John Edgar Tilley homeplace and spent the rest of their lives there.

Eugene and Viola Umstead had four children, Sarah Vertee, Oscar Logan, Eugene David, Jr., and Callie Ella. Oscar was a pharmacist. Vertee remained single for many years. She was a teacher of science and chemistry at Mangum High School and at Northern High School. When she was eighty-three years old she and her fiancé drove to Dillon, South Carolina, and were married there. Her new husband was Wallace Edwin Thompson, son of Cameron Thompson and Mary Ball. Vertee moved into the Thompson home on Bahama Road a few miles from the village.

In 1988 the Tilley-Umstead house was destroyed by fire. The debris remained until 1992 when it was cleared to make room for a parking lot for Bahama Hardware.

Vertee Umstead Thompson is no longer able to live alone. She is now a resident of Treyburn Rehabilitation and Nursing Center near Bahama, and in 2001 is ninety-seven years old.

Eugene David Umstead
1866-1953

Ida Viola Tilley
1879-1968

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Conversations with the following

Vertee Umstead Thompson

Brenda Haithcock Thompson

Durham County Cemetery Survey, Durham-Orange Genealogical Society

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB 48-453 1915

DB149-247 1942

Marriage Register

The News and Observer, Raleigh, NC, July 13, 1992.

Wynne, Frances H. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906.*

Baton Rouge, 1983.

THE WALTER MANGUM HOUSE

Part of the lot which John Edgar Tilley bought from J. T. Lashley in 1915 was sold in 1919 to Henry and Lucy Duncan. It was behind the Masonic Lodge and had the following bounds: Begin at a stake on the southside of "Depot Street" at A. R. Copley's southwest corner, then southeast 120 feet to the Masonic corner then west 90 feet to the Norfolk and Western Railroad in J. E. Tilley's corner, then northeast 77 feet to the beginning. In 1925 the Duncans sold their lot to Ezra and Annie Wilkins, who used the home for rental property. In 1944 the Wilkinses sold the house to Walter and Lillian Mangum, and they lived in there for the rest of their lives.

Walter Lee Mangum was married to Lillian Mangum. His parents were Hubert and Ella Mangum. Lillian's parents were Guthrie and Texi Mangum. They lived in the Bahama home for many years. Walter died in 1989 and Lillian in 1992. They left the house to their children. Within a year or so after Lillian's death, her heirs sold the house and it is no longer in the Mangum family.

Walter Lee Mangum
1898-1989

Lillian Mangum
1907-1992

Both are buried at Mount Tabor Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Mary Sue Mangum	1928-
Hilda Rose Mangum	1932-2000
Linda Lee Mangum	1943-

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Mildred Blalock Mangum
Mary Sue Mangum Parrish
Janice Parrish Sykes

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB57-83 Tilley to Duncan
DB74-393 Duncan to Wilkins
DB169-436 Wilkins to Mangum



The Walter Mangum House

HENRY FRANKLIN HOUSE

"Beginning at an iron stake on Hamp Umstead's northwest corner, running with the line of the depot lot 89 feet west to an iron stake of the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad right of way northeast 121 feet to an iron stake Marcus Mangum's corner, with his line northeast 112 feet to a small maple, then southeast 203 feet to an iron stake Hamp Umstead's corner, then with his line southwest 121 feet to the beginning containing 61/100 of an acre. It is understood that the roadway through this lot is to be kept open for the public, said road running east from the depot to Turner and Hill's store."

Thus read the deed dated June 25, 1915 when W. R. Dupree paid \$450 to J. D. C. Turner and Luther Hill for land on which he planned to build a house. Dupree built his home near the Norfolk and Western depot. He constructed caskets at the house and worked as an undertaker. Mrs. Dupree is remembered as a kind soul who cooked buckets of chicken broth and took it to all those in the community who had flu during the 1918 epidemic. It is believed that she was American-Indian and came from Pembroke, NC. The Dupree son Alsa was a carpenter and built many of the houses in and around Bahama.

By 1919 the Duprees no longer lived in the house. The Henry Franklin family moved in and lived there over thirty years.

He was born William Henry Franklin on March 7, 1862, in Union, NC. His parents were Henry Franklin and Sally Collins, both of them born in Union. Henry first married Mary Wilkins. Mary died in 1899, and Henry married Mary Thacker eleven months later. It is unclear what happened to Mary Thacker, but by 1926 Henry was married to Mae Mangum, daughter of Lee Mangum. Their only child, Estelle, was born June 24, 1926. In 1931 Henry died and was buried with his first wife Mary Wilkins at Red Mountain Church Cemetery in Rougemont. Mae and Estelle remained in Bahama. Mae died in 1952 and Estelle sold the house to Walter Mangum who then sold it to Nick Bowling, the present owner. Estelle was graduated from Mangum High School. She worked as an aid at the hospital in Butner. Later she took a similar job at a state hospital in eastern North Carolina and worked there until her death in 1957. Estelle and her mother are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery

William Henry Franklin
1862-1931

Mae Mangum
1888-1952

Their child

Estelle Franklin 1926-1957

Sources

Conversations with the following:

Ethel Wilkins Crabtree

Alton Patrick Mangum

Mildred Blalock Mangum

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB42-561 Turner-Hill to W. R. Dupree

Wynne, Frances H. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906.*

Baton Rouge, 1983.

JOYCE TILLEY HOUSE

For many years the only first grade teacher at Mangum School was Joyce Tilley. She began her teaching career at Indian Trail near Charlotte. She came home to Bahama in the 1930s and began teaching at the local elementary school. She taught until her retirement.

Joyce was the daughter of Roscoe Hasker Tilley and his wife Lucy Person Parker Roberts. Roscoe's parents were Marcus Tilley and Mary Ball. Lucy was the daughter of Andrew Jackson Roberts and Clara Parker.

When Joyce first returned to Bahama she rented a room from Fred and Ruth Hill who were living in the Hamp Umstead house on Bahama Road. In 1939 Joyce purchased a house from Luther Copley. It was part of the Alex R. Copley estate and was located just off Bahama Road on the old road leading to the Norfolk and Western depot. The house was built by 1916 because Julian Mangum rented it after the death of his father that year. He and his bride Nellie Ball lived there after their wedding in 1918 until the house they were building could be completed. It is probable that Cam Thompson built the house since the plan for it is quite similar to the Julian Mangum house which Cam definitely built.

Roscoe Hasker Tilley
1872-1935

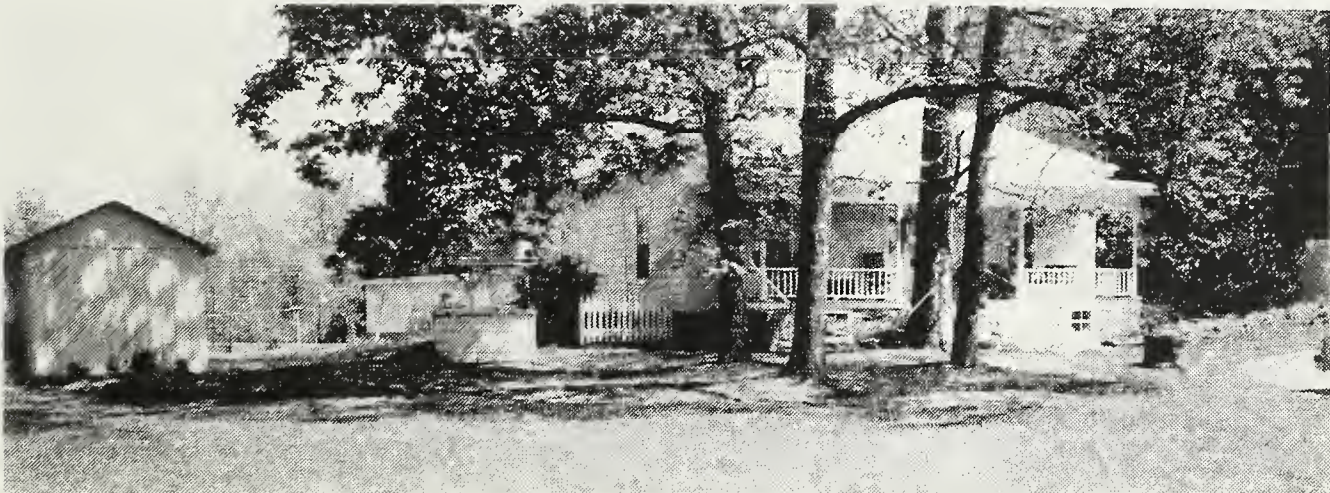
Lucy Person Parker Roberts
1877-1942

Their children

Nannie Mae Tilley	1899-1988
Joyce E. Tilley	1900-1995
Clifford Tilley	
Reginald Roberts Tilley	1905-1986
Adolphus William Tilley	1907-1959
William Stewart Tilley	1913-1964

Sources

Conversations with Mildred Blalock Mangum and E. Marie Roberts
Durham County Register of Deeds, DB137-187 Luther Copley to Joyce Tilley



Joyce Tilley House
ca 1916

ALEX COPLEY LAND

Alexander R. Copley

Alex Copley was born and reared near Bahama. He was the son of James Copley and Martha Jones. The Copleys lived at the Copley Cross Roads community until Alex and his wife moved to the village of Bahama about 1910. Alex was a farmer and salesman. He married Wilma Josephine Umstead, the daughter of DeWitt C. Umstead and Sophronia Parker, in 1883. Alex was a member of Mount Bethel Church and was on the board of stewards.

The 1900 Census shows Alex Copley and his wife Wilma J. married seventeen years with no children. Alex's occupation is "grocery salesman." There is one servant in the household, thirteen year old Tas Rogers. In 1914 Alex and Wilma sold to Hamp Umstead a tiny slice of their land to give Umstead one half of their well.

Wilma died in 1918 leaving Alex alone in their home. The Census of 1920 counted A. R. Copley, a widower and salesman, who owns his home. No one else was listed in the household. Later Bessie and Wiley Umstead moved in with Alex. They were the sister and brother of his wife Wilma.

In 1934 Alex died. He was survived by twelve nephews and nieces. His will was written on December 24, 1931 and was witnessed by S. M. Southerland and Clifton Ball. The will was probated September 3, 1934.

Those to whom he bequeathed his estate were Bessie Umstead, Wiley Umstead, and Luther W. Copley, his nephew. To Bessie, his "dear friend and sister-in-law" Alex left \$300 and "my home place where I now live in the village of Bahama including all household and kitchen furniture." At her death the homeplace and all furnishings were to go to Luther Copley. To his "friend and brother-in-law Wiley Umstead" Alex willed eight acres of land lying along the right of way of the Norfolk and Western railroad. At Wiley's death the property was to go to Luther Copley. All other holdings were willed to Alex's nephew Luther.

Alexander R. Copley
1855-1934

Wilma Josephine Umstead
1866-1918

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Durham County Court House, Wills and Estates, Will Book 9, page 273

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds, DB110-432

Durham Morning Herald, Tuesday, September 4, 1934

Patrick, Ben. "GRANDURSON," manuscript, 1942. Durham County Public Library.

Wynne, Frances H. *Marriage Register, Durham County, North Carolina, 1881-1906.*

Baton Rouge, 1983



The Alex Copley House
ca 1910

HAMP UMSTEAD'S PLACE

In 1912 Hamp Umstead bought an acre of land from J. D. C. Turner and Luther Hill. The lot was bounded by the land of Alex Copley, the depot lot, Turner-Hill Store, and the road. Hamp had a home built on his lot which was across Bahama Road from his brother John. A distinctive feature of the Hamp Umstead house is its wrap-around porch.

Hampton Umstead was a farmer near Dial's Creek. When he retired from farming he moved to Bahama and settled into his new home. By 1919 he and his wife Bettie were members of Mount Bethel Church, having joined that year by certificate. Hamp was a life-long Methodist. He married Elizabeth "Bettie" Travis of Brunswick Co, Virginia. She was the daughter of Edward Travis and Mary H. Clark. Bettie and Hamp had two children. Their daughter Claude, born in 1888, married Harry M. Laudemann of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Umstead son was named for his maternal grandfather, Edward Travis. Travis was born in 1889. After the deaths of Hamp and Bettie, the Laudemanns sold the home to Buren Ellis, Sr.

Hampton Umstead

1859-1928

Elizabeth Travis

1867-1925

Both are buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Sources

Conversation with Dr. Marie Roberts

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB88-333 Turner-Hill to Umstead

DB127-212 Laudemann to Ellis

Durham Morning Herald, November 5, 1925 and October 11, 1928

U.S. Census of 1900, Durham County



The Hamp Umstead House
ca 1912

JOHN MAYNARD JONES

Although John Maynard Jones does not live in the village of Bahama, his influence is felt there because he and his family are very active in the life of Mount Calvary, one of the village's two churches.

He is the son of John Bernice Jones, after whom John Jones Road was named, and Eleanor "Ella" Glenn. John Bernice Jones was quite involved also at Mount Calvary. It is said that he mortgaged his home when the congregation needed funds for building an addition to the church. He was a deacon at Mount Calvary and a trustee in the early days of the church. The Sunday School building is named for him.

Maynard Jones said that his father took in children whose parents for one reason or another could not care for them. He reared, disciplined, and educated them, and many went on to higher education.

This then was the home environment in which Maynard Jones was reared. He was educated at Bahama School through the seventh grade, which was all the schooling available to African-American children in Bahama. Desiring further instruction Maynard moved in with his sister in Durham so that he could attend Hillside High School. After his graduation he went to college and received his degree at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, NC. He was the first of his race in North Carolina to become a soil conservationist. He lived and worked in Anson County until his retirement. The Joneses returned to their home in Bahama, but Maynard was not content to lead a life of leisure. He accepted a job at Duke University's Perkins Library and worked there eleven years.

John Maynard Jones is married to Mattie Coleman, daughter of Buck Coleman from Person County. She is a retired beautician and was a dietitian for the Head Start program in Durham. The Joneses have two children.

When asked about his ancestors Maynard said that his grandmother Rosa Lipscomb was an American Indian, and was short with very long black hair. Rosa was married to Ulysses Jones, and they lived near the Pat Terry farm on Roxboro Road. Ulysses walked to Person County every other month to attend church. Rosa and Ulysses had four sons, Edward who was in World War I, John, Baxter and Tommy, and six daughters, Lizzie, Dora, Mary, Candice, Shellie, and Annie.

John Maynard Jones
1914-

Mattie Coleman
1917-

Their children

Courtney Denise Jones
John Maynard Jones, Jr.

Sources

Conversations with John Maynard Jones and Shirley Parker Long
The Herald-Sun, Durham, NC, October 14, 2001

EDWARD JAMES HARRIS

Edward James Harris was a devoted member of Mount Calvary Church in Bahama. He was one of the organizers of the church. He taught Sunday School and served as deacon. He lived with various families in his later years, always close enough to his church so that he could walk to it. From time to time he walked to Mount Bethel and attended services while sitting in the "Amen Corner."

Ed Harris was born October 10, 1871 and was the son of June and Queen Victoria Harris. He never married but took care of his mother as long as she lived. The federal Census of 1900, 1910, and 1920 all show Ed or James E. Harris as a single farmer living in Mangum Township south of Flat River. In 1900 his date of birth was given as March 1872; he was twenty-eight years old. Living with him was his mother Victoria Harris who was born May 1854. She was a widow and the mother of two living children. Also in the household were a niece Flora Harris born May 1884 and a nephew Henry Harris born March 1895. In the 1910 Census James E. Harris was thirty-eight years old and his mother Queen V. Harris was sixty-three. Her occupation was listed as "washerwoman." A cousin Thomas Harris, age twenty-two lived with the Harrises. His occupation was tobacco farmer. In 1920 the Census listed James E. Harris with his mother Queen V. Harris. She is seventy-one years old, a widow who did not read or write. James Edward rented the home they lived in.

On December 25, 1921, Victoria Harris died. According to her death certificate she was born in Granville County, the daughter of Albert Allen and Betsy Harris. Ed Harris suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and was taken to Lincoln Hospital where he died March 30, 1968.

Queen Victoria Harris
1854-1921

Her child:

Edward James Harris 1871-1968¹

Both are buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

¹ Please note that dates, names and ages varied on each Census and didn't necessarily agree with those on the death certificates. The name James Edward Harris appeared on the Census, but on the death certificate it was Edward James Harris.

BUSINESSES IN BAHAMA

Stores and shops are important to a community not only because they provide necessary merchandise but they provide a meeting, socializing, news gathering place for those who patronize them. Bahama's stores have served all these purposes since the first store was built.

Before there were stores in the village of Bahama, folks from the area went to Ellison Mangum's store near Mount Tabor for groceries, meeting neighbors, and political assemblies. For specialty items, a trip to Hillsborough was necessary. Round Hill had a blacksmith shop, an undertaking establishment, and a store run by D. C. Parrish in the 1850s.

HILL'S STORE

After the railroad came through and the name "Bahama" was born, two brothers-in-law opened their general store at the crossroads and on the road to the depot. J.D.C. Turner and Luther Hill began operating their store in the new village by 1900. Most likely they were the first merchants in Bahama. Years later Turner sold his interest in the store to Hill who with his sons Winston and Bruce continued to run the store. There were gasoline pumps in front of the store's porch. Inside on the right was a separate room where there were sacks of feed. There was a wonderful counter with assorted penny candy to thrill the heart of many a child. A large potbellied stove stood in the middle of the store where one could toast cold hands and toes while catching up on the news of the day. The store had a distinctive smell, probably from the oil used to keep the floors from being dusty. Hill's served Bahama until 1969 when it was closed and the building torn down.

A.W. TILLEY STORE

Another very early store in Bahama, built about the same time as Hill's store, was operated by Adolphus W. Tilley (1854-1938). He was the son of Marcus Tilley (1832-1904) and Mary Hawkins Ball (1835-1879). "Dolph" never married. He lost an arm while dynamiting fish. He wore a wooden replacement arm with a brown glove on the hand. When Bahama had parades A.W. Tilley was always the leader. He was appointed postmaster in 1914 and ran the post office in his store until his death.

Dolph was not only a grocer but was a speculator of sorts. He bought and sold lots of land. He owned hundreds of acres. In 1883, for example, he bought 101.9 acres from the heirs of Parthenia Duty Harris to settle her estate. This was land left to Parthenia by her husband Marcus Harris who considered it his homestead tract.

Many believe that Tilley's store had the first telephone in Bahama.¹ It was the only phone for many years. It was a wall model with no dial pad. An operator relayed all calls. In addition to the telephone in Tilley's store, there was at one time a bank which was in service for a while.

Dolph Tilley operated his store until one month before his death at the age of eighty-four. He is buried at Mount Bethel Church Cemetery.

Tilley's store was auctioned off, and Dolph's nephew Clifton Ball made the highest bid. He took over the store and ran it from 1938 until his death in 1959. Ben Lacy owned the store when

¹ Ethel Wilkins Crabtree remembers phoning the J.D.C. Turner home before 1915, but that was probably a private home phone.

in 1995 Jeanette Roberts opened up a tearoom and craft shop in it. She ran the shop for several years.

At the present time the oldest store still standing in Bahama is called "This and That" where a great variety of items from antique to brand new are sold. It is run by Kay O'Briant.



Clifton Ball's Store
Courtesy of Mary Ruth Allen Williams

REG TILLEY'S STORE

It is not clear who the original owner of this store was. It is believed that it was built about 1916. Dr. Marie Roberts remembers that when she was a child about seven years old the store burned. It was soon rebuilt, some think, by Napoleon Ellis. He and his brother Jarvis ran the store. According to the late Mildred Mangum Harris, Jarvis extended credit so generously to his customers that he went broke. The first documentation of ownership appears to be a deed dated 1959 in which the land is included in the estate of Buren Ellis, father of Napoleon and Jarvis. The land on which the store stands is described as follows in the deed: "That parcel of land lying and being on the south side of Bahama Road in the village of Bahama, upon which is a filling station and two storage houses, being bounded on the north by the Bahama Road, on the west and south by A.W. Tilley [estate] and others, on the east by the John Umstead Estate, and is now occupied by Reginald Tilley for filling station and other purposes. The said parcel of land is estimated to contain one acre, more or less, it being all the interest, and the only interest of the Buren Ellis Estate in the said acre of land and in the said filling station property."

Reg Tilley was running the store by the 1930s. It offered general merchandise and was a Gulf service station. According to Alton Mangum, Reg once had a barber shop there. Tilley was still proprietor of the store in the late 1950s.

The store changed hands several times, and for a while housed an antique shop. It is today doing business as Bahama TV Service, owned and operated by John Turner.



Bahama TV Service

Wilkins' Store

The Knap of Reeds Masonic Order, organized about 1850, changed its meeting place from Granville County to Bahama in 1915 when they built a lodge on the main street of the village. The Masonic building had two stories, upstairs for the meetings and downstairs for storage. It was this space below the meeting room that Alfred Wilkins rented for his store.

Alfred Wilkins and his family moved from Granville County to Bahama in 1915. Alfred took odd jobs when he first arrived, then later decided to become a merchant. He opened his general merchandise store in the newly built lodge, and Marcus Mangum worked for him. Wilkins ran his store until about 1950. In that year the Bahama Post Office began operations where the store had been. The post office remained there for nine years, and then moved into a new location across Bahama Road. The Masons moved out in 1981 when they completed their new 4,000 square foot brick lodge on Bahama Road nearer Roxboro Road.

The entire building remained empty until Ray and Jeanette Roberts had a vision for it. They renovated the lodge and opened Bahama Hardware and Feed in 1992. This establishment became a popular meeting place for the village residents. After only a few years the store changed hands. Later a beauty shop occupied the space for a short while. Today the upstairs is an office suite, but the downstairs is vacant once again.

Parrish Service Station and Grocery

Soon after Dr. James Patrick arrived in Bahama in 1924, he built a medical facility on Bahama Road between the old Alex Copley house and the Masonic Lodge. He had his office in the back of the building and a drug store in the front. Myrtle Mangum Easton recalled that her sister Gladys worked behind the soda fountain making root beer drinks and cherry smashes.

Dr. Patrick later left this office and built another one on land nearer his home. The older building was rented as residential property. Annie and Adolphus Ball lived in it for a while, then the Norwood Wades lived there.

Robert and Myrtle Harris converted it back to a store and ran it until 1949 when the Onice Parrishes took it over. Mary Sue and Onice "Junior" Parrish bought the store in 1959.

Not until the Parrishes opened Parrish Service Station and Grocery did the store gain more than local recognition. An article in *The Durham Morning Herald* of August 12, 1990 stated that in the Parrish store there were “timeless gems” such as hardwood floors, antiquated cash register, cured pigs feet, Red Man Chewing Tobacco, cigarettes, Coca-Cola, nabs, fishing lures, mouse traps and Clorox. Another article entitled “Nostalgia” by David Newton appeared in *The Herald-Sun* March 17, 1991. It stated that “remnants of a simpler time lined the dingy walls: white enamel slop jars, kerosene lamps, bib overalls and Hav-A-Hanks.” The article said also that in 1989 a few musicians dropped in the make good country and bluegrass music, and Thursday night dances at Parrish’s began. Local residents gathered to hear guitar, fiddle and banjo setting the beat for flat-foot and two-step dancing and clogging. The October 1995 issue of *Life* magazine included an article with many photographs about “Thursday Night Fever” at Parrish’s store. The article was one in a series called “The Way We Live,” and it told of the good times enjoyed by the folks of Bahama.

The March 1997 issue of *Our State* magazine in its “Tarheel Towns” section highlighted Bahama in an article by Tony Reevy. This is what Reevy wrote:

“Bahama’s most famous attraction is the weekly picking session at Parrish’s Store. Every Thursday night, the parking lots at Parrish’s, the Bahama Volunteer Fire Department, and Hunkydory are crammed with cars. The graveled dirt in front of Parrish’s is crowded with men talking, laughing, and smoking while a pickup band inside the store plays country and bluegrass for older couples two-stepping and flat-footing on the bare wood floor.

“The music starts at 7:30 p.m. and runs until about 10; admission is free, the folks are friendly, and the Coke cooler is full.”

Junior and Mary Sue ran the store until they retired in 1997. The store now sits quietly empty.



Courtesy of the Durham Morning Herald

PARKER GARAGE

According to John Maynard Jones, John Cooley Parker could fix anything. Parker owned and operated a fix-it shop in Bahama where the fire station stands today. He was a blacksmith and a plumber. He shod horses and mules, and according to his daughter he repaired automobiles.

John C. Parker was born June 28, 1876, the son of Herbert and Leitha Parker. He married Novella Harris, the daughter of Frances Nichols and Daniel Harris. The Parkers had four children. They lived in a four-room cabin down the hill from John's shop. The house faced Stagville Road. The kitchen was a log structure, but the rest of the house was frame. The house was eventually torn down. In 1971 Jimmy Tilley built a brick house where the Parker house once stood. A pond is in front of the new house. According to the Parker's daughter Thelma P. Bullock, her family lived in the old frame house over twenty years.

Thelma described her father as a quiet, humble man who was small of stature, very Christian, and a deacon at Mount Calvary Church. He helped people and liked to stay busy. He was a very strict father.

John Parker worked in his shop in Bahama for many years. His daughter remembered the shop from her childhood. The Census of 1910 shows John Parker as a blacksmith with his own shop.

John was one of the first to have an automobile in Bahama. Because of this he could help his neighbors in a new way. When they needed medical help he could drive them to the hospital. When there were few radios anywhere, John Parker had one which he ran off a car battery. The radio wire extended through a window of his house to a pole outside allowing the family to tune in to prize fights in which Joe Lewis participated.

The Parker family is remembered as warm and hospitable. Often the preacher who was to give the service at Mount Calvary did not live anywhere near the church. The Parkers invited him to spend Saturday nights at their home before he preached on Sunday.

In 1947 J.C. Parker bought the property where his shop was located from George Brandon, "it being the western portion of D.S. Ball property per plat map of October 1935." Parker sold the land to Clifton and Annie Ball in 1954.

In 1942 John Parker was widowed. After he sold his shop he suffered a light stroke and decided to move to Durham to be with relatives. He recovered from the stroke and resumed his active life. He had a garden and was quite particular about his food, making sure he ate what was good for him. He walked to a great many places, but used the Durham bus service when necessary. He enjoyed going downtown and attending Records Court. He believed it was his civic duty to vote. He remained active into his nineties and died at the age of ninety-three.

John Cooley Parker
1876-1969

Novella Harris
1890-1942

Both are buried at Mount Calvary Church Cemetery in Bahama.

Their children

Vila Parker	1917-1963
Thomas Louis Parker	1918-1988
John Marvin Parker	1921-1995
Thelma Frances Parker	1925-



Parker Garage
"Gen'l Repairing"
Courtesy of Louise Sanford Beasley

THOMPSON MACHINE SHOP

John Thompson and his sons Marvin and Dwight ran a machine shop in Bahama just south of the crossroads on Stagville Road. Marvin bought the land for the shop from J.D.C. Turner and Luther Hill. According to Alton Mangum, John Thompson had been in charge of the shop at Stagville where they repaired and made the farm equipment for the plantation. At the garage in Bahama John and his sons did the same kind of work. They used a forge for forming wagon wheels and machine parts. When John died his son Dwight continued the family business for a while and had a sawmill out back. Marvin moved to Raleigh and began his own company, JMT Construction, which is still operated by the Thompson family. Dwight eventually went to work for the Durham County Schools in the bus garage, but kept the property. At his death his daughter Sue Thompson Crabtree owned the land. The Thompson machine shop is no longer standing. All that is left is the pool where hot metal was dipped to cool it. Sue Crabtree sold the land to Marie Roberts.

JIMMY JONES AUTO REPAIR SHOP

Just south of the machine shop of the Thompsons was another shop. This was an automobile repair shop run by Jimmy Jones, son of Tom Jones. At one time Lillian Terry (Mrs. Isaac Terry) owned the shop and rented it out to Farthing Terry. This building, too, is no longer standing. The lot is owned by Dr. Marie Roberts.

DOC TILLEY'S STORE

A store stood next to the Jimmy Jones shop and is the only one of the three commercial buildings still standing on Stagville Road near the cemetery. Alton Mangum remembers that Doc Tilley, brother of Reg Tilley, ran this store and sold gasoline. For many years this building was rented as residential property, but has recently been sold and is a private residence.

BUY QUICK FOOD MART

The Ellis-Tackett house on Bahama Road between the C. M. Allen house and Dr. Marie Roberts' home was torn down and the land sold. In 1979 on this land once owned by Napoleon Ellis was built a convenience store. This was a first for Bahama, the first store of this type in the village and the first store to be owned by people without Flat River roots. In 1984 the store was bought by Dinesh Desai who still operates it.

Sources for stores

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990

Boyd, William K. *The Story of Durham, City of the New South*. Durham, 1925

Conversations with the following:

Thelma Parker Bullock

Ethel Wilkins Crabtree

Myrtle Mangum Easton

Janet Gamble

Donald Harris

John Maynard Jones

Shirley Parker Long

Alton Mangum

Kay O'Briant

Mary Sue Parrish

Estelle Wilkins Ridenhour

Marie Roberts

Edward Sanford

Dean Spence

Nancy Tackett

John Turner

William Wall

Durham County Death Certificates

Durham County Register of Deeds

DB16-216, 176-482, 222-118

Durham Morning Herald, August 12, 1990

Life, October 1995. "Thursday Night Fever" by Constance Richards

Our State, March 1997. "Bahama" by Tony Reevy

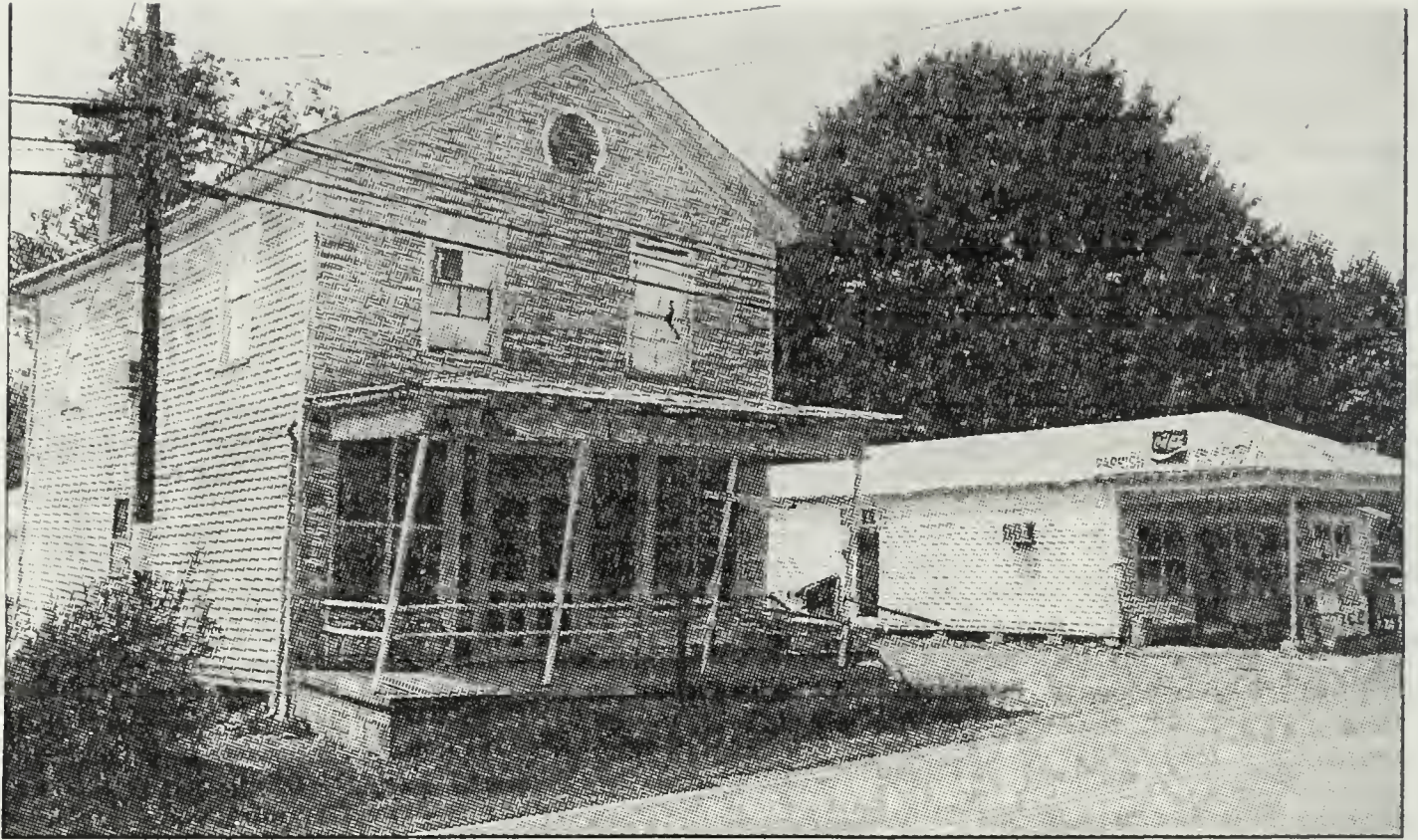
The Herald-Sun, Durham, NC, March 17, 1991, May 9, 1993, September 18, 1995

The News and Observer, Raleigh, NC, July 13, 1992, May 1, 1995



Background: Jimmy Jones Shop
and Doc Tilley's Store

Foreground: Mary Ruth Allen



Staff photo by Rob Cross

Bahama's abandoned Masonic lodge, left, would be renovated for a hardware store

Courtesy of the News and Observer



The Herald-Sun/HAROLD MOORE

HARDWARE AND FEED STORE: A return to the original use as a country store brings charm and a sense of history to what was once a Masonic lodge.

Courtesy of the Herald-Sun

THE BAHAMA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

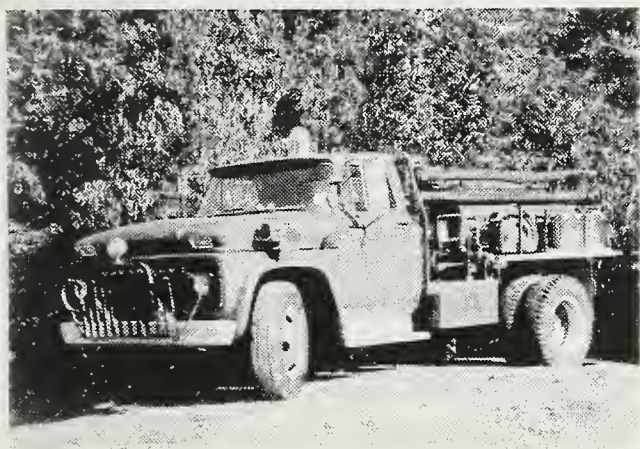
When Mangum School burned in 1960, a group of Bahama citizens, spearheaded by Bill Easton, organized a volunteer fire department. They felt that if they had had local assistance they probably could have saved the school. The Ruritan Club under President Ike Terry sponsored the Bahama group, the first volunteer fire department in Durham County.

The first fire station was the old John Cooley Parker garage building. Alton Mangum recalls sleeping in the garage during tobacco season to be ready for any barn fires. The department bought two old trucks and had pumps installed on them. One held 1000 gallons of water, the other 400. An oil stove in the old garage kept the pumper trucks from freezing.

The first staff of the department, under the leadership of Chief Fred Luxton, included Alton Mangum, Bill Easton, Edward Sanford, Archie Blake and main driver John Crabtree. All the staff could drive the truck and use the pump, but John had the most experience in driving heavy equipment.

In 1964 a new station was built and the garage torn down. An addition to this building was completed in 1986.

Source - Alton P. Mangum



First Pumper



Parker Garage and Its Replacement
Courtesy of Louise Sanford Beasley



Today's Bahama Fire Department

CHURCHES

“Churches are an essential part of life in Bahama.”

“The community is defined by its churches.”

“Everything revolves around the church.”

*Bahama and Rougemont, Communities of
Tradition, Communities of Change, April 1994*

The early settlers were spiritual people, acknowledging their dependence on Almighty God. So they met in the homes of neighbors until they could organize meeting houses where they might worship the Lord as a community. Some of these pioneers embraced familiar denominations, but many resented the control of the Church of England. They chose to remain independent and were not affiliated with any of the existing sects. Such a religious group came together in a small settlement near Flat River.

Mount Bethel United Methodist Church - Bahama grew up around its meeting house, Mount Bethel Church. Located at the intersection of the old Oxford-Hillsboro and Raleigh-Roxboro Roads, the church has served the local community for two hundred and fifty years, according to tradition.

It is believed that in 1750 in the Flat River community a group of neighbors joined together to organize a meeting place where they might worship together. It is more likely that this occurred in the 1780s. A log cabin was built there where all could meet to hear the word of the Lord. Some time between 1789 and 1803, still according to legend passed down to the late Mildred Mangum Harris, a second meeting house was built. It came to be called Crossroads Meeting House since it was where today's county roads 1615 and 1616 intersect. The meeting house was located across the road from the present church, on the property which is the Mount Bethel Church Cemetery.

The first documentation of Mount Bethel Church or Crossroads Meeting House was a deposition written in the early 1800s by James Walker, Jr., concerning a land dispute, which indicates that there was a meeting house on nearby land in the 1780s. How long it had been there was not disclosed. Further evidence of the meeting house was a deed recorded in Deed Book 17, page 370, in the Orange County Register of Deeds office in Hillsborough, North Carolina. A portion of the deed reads thus:

“This Indenture is made in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred & twelve between Archer Harris of the County of Orange & State of North Carolina of the one part & John Wilson, John McFarling and Nathaniel Harris Trustees of a Meeting House Standing at the Cross Roads between the said Harris's and John McFarlings of the other part Witnesseth that the sd Archer Harris for the consideration of One penny to him in hand paid at the sealing of these presents the receipt whereof he the said Archer Harris doth acknowledge himself satisfied hath granted and confirmed & by these presents doth grant & confirm unto them the above named Trustees & their successors forever all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in the County of Orange & the State of North Carolina at the aforesaid Cross Roads and bounded as followeth viz Beginning at John McFarlings & Julius Kings corner running thence South fifty five degrees West Eighteen poles to a Stake thence East fifty five degrees

South five chains to a Stake thence North fifty five degrees East four & a half chains to a Stake thence West fifty five degrees North five chains to the begining containing Two Acres to the same more or less.”

An article that appeared in the Durham Morning Herald in 1901 quoted Captain A. Mangum who related that he had an old manuscript of agreement dated about 1808 which was signed by “eight or ten of the prominent citizens of the neighborhood, agreeing to build a meeting house for public worship, the building to be used, if desired, by all denominations.” Capt. Mangum believed the building was used five or six years before becoming affiliated with the Methodist Church in the Granville Circuit. Capt. Mangum added, “It was one of the pioneer churches of this part of North Carolina. Some of the names on the old agreement include Clements, Tilley, Harris, perhaps Garrard, and two or three others.”

This is the first documented building for Crossroads Meeting House. Mildred Mangum Harris (1912-1989), historian and citizen of Bahama, believed there had been another structure as well. She said that a third meeting house was built in 1838. According to Capt. A. Mangum in the Durham Morning Herald article a church was built in about 1850, the last edifice where the cemetery now lies. In his diary Adolphus Williamson Mangum wrote about this church in 1852, “- went to church at Mt. Bethel, sermon by Hezekiah Lee [Leigh], the P[residing] E[lder] of the district in the forenoon and in the afternoon a sermon by Rev. Junious Moore, the circuit preacher.”

In 1844 the Methodist Church split over the issue of slavery. The former Crossroads Meeting House was then called Mount Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It would not be reunited with the main body of the Methodist Church until 1939.

Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory showed “Old Bethel” on Flat River with the following ministers: A. W. Mangum 1866-67, 1869; L. W. Crawford 1872; J. B. Martin 1877-1878; J. T. Lyon 1884.

Andrew J. Roberts and his wife Clara E. Roberts, in 1883, deeded to Mount Bethel Church almost four acres of land. The trustees, Andrew J. Roberts, Dr. E. M. Holt, John W. Parker, Zackariah Dickey, Marcus Tilley, Marcus Ball, and A. K. Umstead, bought the land for one dollar. This property was directly across the road from the church built in 1850. It adjoined land owned by Dr. E. M. Holt, Willis Mangum, and A. J. Roberts.

Under the leadership of Reverend J. H. McCracken, a new edifice was erected on the parcel of land deeded by Andrew and Clara Roberts. The new building cost \$1,200 and was dedicated on November 17, 1901. It replaced the church constructed in 1850.

Mount Bethel was the center of social as well as religious life in the community. The neighborhood had shifted north of Round Hill to the crossroads which became the hub of the village. The name changed to Bahama, and the community grew up around its church. Mount Bethel, the old Crossroads Meeting House, became the heart of the village. Neighbors joined neighbors for religious services, preaching and protracted meetings, revivals and camp meetings, then stayed to catch up on the local news. Special events were marked by “dinner on the grounds” where every family brought its specially prepared dishes to share with each other. Ice cream socials and brunswick stew suppers were held for fun and profit.

By 1917 Mount Bethel was on the Rougemont Charge. Other churches on this charge were Rougemont, Mount Sylvan, Riverview, Mount Tabor, Ellis Chapel and Union Grove. A report for charge conference dated November 11, 1919 was submitted by the minister D. A. Petty, who wrote, “The following have joined the church at Mt. Bethel by vows, Verna Mangum, Thelma

Tilley, and Inez Tilley; by certificate: Pearl Lee Petty, George Umstead, Bettie F. Umstead, and Hamp Umstead.”

The pastor in 1922 was J. F. Starnes, who wrote in his conference report on November 3rd, “We had a splendid meeting at Bahama with about 50 conversions and reclamations. Those added to the church on profession of faith are as follows: Sterling Ball, Walter Carver, [] Carver, Luster Crabtree, Floyd Dixon, Holt Dixon, A. C. Eddings, Alice Eddings, Thelma Eddings, Mildred Eddings. . .”

Rev. W. F. Craven wrote in his conference report of October 6, 1929 that at a recent revival meeting preached by C. D. Barclift and R. E. Pittman, “Seventeen joined the church. These by baptism: Dorothy Hall, W. W. Hall, Edna Eddins, Mary Lou Lashley, Myrtle Mangum, Alfred Mangum, Irvin Carver, Iris Southerland, Etoyle Southerland, Hubert Tilley, Kate Tilley Collie, Ella Umstead, W. B. Veazey, W. B. Veazey, Jr., E. B. Roberts, Jr. Received by vows: Mrs. E. T. Rogers. Infants baptized, Norfleet Earle Umstead and Doris Lee Tippet.”

In his report of August 1930, Rev. Craven wrote, “ [The] following are attending Duke University, Eulis Ellis, Mildred Mangum, Verna Mangum, Bascomb McKay, Madge and Giles Sexton. Will M. Bacon, Jr., is attending Davidson.”

Because the village of Bahama was growing, the church needed more room. Two additions were built in 1939, the Sunday School rooms on the back of the church and the log cabin on the east side of the church. After World War II plans were made for a new, larger building for the Mount Bethel congregation. The old wood frame building was torn down, and a new stone church was built on the same site. This new Mount Bethel Methodist Church was dedicated on July 24, 1949.

Land on both sides of the church was purchased in the 1960s in anticipation of future expansion. The church bought from the heirs of Myatt Johnson both the old John Thompson homeplace behind the church and the Norman Tilley homeplace on the right side. In the 1980s the church cabin was torn down and replaced by the Fellowship Hall. A new Sunday School wing was added in 1998.

From Crossroads Meeting House to Mount Bethel United Methodist Church, from circuit riding preaching to charge church to station appointment, the church in the heart of Bahama has served its members well.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
DURHAM NORTH CAROLINA CIRCUIT
REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF MOUNT BETHEL

1889-1906

Marcus Tilley	Died March 2, 1904
Marcus Ball	
Radford Stagg	Died November 14, 1896
Candace Roberts	Died 1904
Parthena Stagg	Died December 31, 1894
Nancy Ball	Died March 1906
Josephine Roberts	Transferred to Mount Sylvan
Louise Leigh	Died March 1895
Elizabeth Hopkins	Married Mr. Nealy
Mary Teasley	Died November 1899
Mary Wilkins	
Helen Parish	
Ann L. Watson	
Virginia F. Gray	
Henry S. Gray	
Mary E. Tilley	
Ella W. Gray Moore	Removed by certificate 1898
John Stagg	Died January 1, 1907
Delila Collins	Left May 1893
Laura Harris	
Mary F. Latta	
John W. Ball	
Jesse Parker	Left by certificate 1894
Wiley P. Tilley	Died December 1898
Jonnie Garrard	
Anna L. Tilley Jacobs	Withdrew July 25, 1896
Martha Crabtree	Married Mr. G.
Mary Franklin	Left 1894
Bedy Belle Lunsford	
Margaret Mangum	
Wiley J. Ball	
Fannie L. Ball	
John Lee Garrard	
David L. Garrard	
Alice Ball	
Robert H. Harris	Dead
Wiley P. Mangum	

Edwin V. Riggs	Gone
Charles F. Harris	Wilson County
Philip Southerland	Died October 1904
Lucy Southerland	Died July 3, 1905
Mary C. Carrington	
Lucy C. Scruggs	Removed to Duke's November 25, 1901
Didama Green	Left by certificate January 30, 1897
George Green	Left by certificate January 30, 1897
Charlotte Umstead	
Thomas D. Southerland	
Martha Southerland	Died October 5, 1890
F. S. Leathers	Left by certificate 1894
Lon M. Leathers	Left by certificate 1894
Caroline Tilley	Gone to Baptist 1891
Cornelius Hopkins	Received August 1890 by Profession of Faith, dropped
Lydia Hopkins	Received August 1890 by Profession of Faith, dropped
Ella B. Carrington	Received August 1890 by Profession of Faith; left by certificate August 17, 1890
Pattie Umstead Gray	
Myrtle Turrentine Clements	
Bertha E. Jacobs	
Adolphus Mangum	Left 1894
Mrs. A. J. Mangum	Withdrew 1894
Mrs. C. S. Tilley	
Alvis Riggs	Died October 8, 1893
Anna Duncan	Left by certificate 1893
Clara Rhew	
Ann M. Carrington	
Emma Green	Left by certificate January 30, 1897
Annie Riggs	Withdrew 1897
Julia Mangum	Removed by certificate 1896
Octavious Hooker Watson	Received September 17, 1893
Annie B. Green Stagg	Received September 17, 1893 by Baptism; Died August 4, 1897
George W. Williamson	Received September 17, 1893; dropped by Ord of Chanc Com
John B. Riggs	Received September 17, 1893; dropped by request 1897
Anna B. McGee	Transferred to Orange Factory
Emma Watson Porterfield	
Mary Mangum	Received July 28, 1895 by Profession of Faith
Lizzie McFarland	Received July 28, 1895 by Profession of Faith; left by certificate July 29, 1904
Sarah Stagg	Received July 28, 1895 by Profession of Faith
Winnie Gates	Received July 28, 1895 by Profession of Faith
Eunice Parrish Griffin	Received July 28, 1895 by Profession of Faith; left August 23, 1902
Lucy Dickey	Received April 1896 by certificate

N. T. Bobbitt	Received April 1896 by certificate
Annie Tadlock	Received July 25, 1896 by Profession of Faith
Mary Green	Received July 25, 1896 by Profession of Faith; left by certificate January 30, 1897
Edna Vaughn	Received July 25, 1896 by Profession of Faith; died October 1898
Bettie Tilley	Received July 25, 1896 by Profession of Faith
Ira E. Tilley	Received July 25, 1896 by Profession of Faith
W. D. Turrentine	
Orpie Turrentine	
Duncan Turrentine	Received May 15, 1898 by certificate

Sources for Mount Bethel Church

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990.

Bahama & Rougemont, Communities of Tradition, Communities of Change. A study by Robyn Achilles, Yancey Crawford, Erin Dusch and Brian Mimura, April 1994. North Carolina Room, Durham County Public Library, Durham, NC.

Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1866-67, 1899, 1872, 1877 and 1878, 1884. Durham County Public Library, Durham, NC.

Conversations with Myrtle Mangum Easton and Frances Carroll Farlow.

Durham Circuit Register, 1889-1906 (Methodist Church). Manuscript Department, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC.

Durham County Register of Deeds, Durham, NC. Deed Book 2, page 186.

The Durham Morning Herald, October 18, 1901. "Laying of Corner Stone, Exercises at Mt. Bethel Church."

Harris, Mildred M. and Shirley Mallard. *A Short History of Mount Bethel United Methodist Church*. Chapel Hill, 1989.

Orange County Register of Deeds, Hillsborough, NC. Deed Book 17, page 370.

Quarterly Conference Record, Bahama Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Manuscript Department, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham NC.

Jan. 2, 1916 - Dec. 7, 1918

Feb. 19, 1919 - Mar. 14, 1923

Dec. 1926 - Dec. 1930

Dec. 1930 - Dec. 1934

Dec. 1934 - Dec. 1938

Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church - About one mile south of Mount Bethel Church on the corner of Stagville Road and John Jones Road is located the second of the only two churches in the village of Bahama. It is called Mount Calvary Church. Before there was a church building, the Baptist families of the community met for Sunday School in a small log cabin school near the site of the present day structure. The Sunday School was organized in 1892. Early members of the Sunday School of Mount Calvary were Annie Brooks, Sallie Brooks, H. C. Harris, Sherman Harris, J. Daniel Howerton, Lewis Justice, Duncan Tilley, Emmitt Tilley, and Eliza Williams.

One of the first members and an organizer of the church was Edward J. Harris. He was an active leader in the church until his death in 1968. He served in many capacities including trustee, deacon, teacher and Superintendent of the Sunday School. It was Edward Harris who saw in a vision the name for Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church.

In 1893 the church was organized, and Rev. J. M. Taylor was the first pastor. Preaching was held in a log cabin, very likely the same one where Sunday School was held. Charter members of the church were Annie Brooks, Sallie Brooks, Edward J. Harris, H. C. Harris, J. Daniel Howerton, and Mary Jane Howerton. Sallie Brooks was the first to join by baptism. In those early days baptisms were held at Little River or Flat River. Later a concrete pool was built for immersions behind the cemetery, filled by cold water hosed in from the church. A baptistry was built later inside the sanctuary.

The sanctuary was built around the turn of the century on land purchased by the trustees of Mount Calvary from John Y. Parker. The land from John Parker was in three adjacent parcels and was transferred to the church in Durham County deeds dated November 4, 1899, October 8, 1910, and October 15, 1912 totaling approximately one and one half acres. Trustees for the first of these transactions were Edward J. Harris, J. C. Harris, and Swindell Tilley. For the last two tracts of land the trustees were Edward J. Harris, John Bernice Jones, and W. V. Roberts. In the 1980s additional land of about three quarters of an acre was bought from Mary Parker, a daughter of John Parker.

Land was purchased and the sanctuary was begun. It was completed under the leadership of Rev. W. D. Smith. Under each new minister the church grew in strength and in number. After one revival there were thirty-four converts baptized. Forty-two persons joined Mount Calvary while Rev. Eli B. Thompson was the minister, and forty-two more were baptized under Rev. H. D. Eaton.

With so many new members it became obvious that a larger sanctuary was needed. To raise the necessary funds for such an undertaking, the congregation put into practice a plan presented to them by Rev. Thomas Carr Graham, a graduate of Shaw University. This plan was called "The Lord's Acre." Each member or family set aside an acre or plot of any size feasible which they cultivated and harvested separately. The income from this plot was the Lord's. The women participated by designating as their contribution a portion of the proceeds from selling their eggs, chickens and produce. This portion was given to the building fund over and above their regular contributions.

The Lord's Acre Day took place in December 1936, when all who had participated in the plan and others who gave a portion of their earnings, presented their offerings at the Lord's Altar. The old sanctuary was torn down in September 1938, and by January 1939, the new structure was completed and ready for services. The mortgage was paid off by late 1941.

An education building named in memory of John B. Jones was added in 1949. Other improvements to the church have been the addition of aluminum siding, stained glass memorial windows, a basement kitchen and dining area, an organ and a new piano. The cemetery and parking lot have both been enlarged. Other improvements were made to the church structure including a baptistry which was installed inside the church and a new roof.

Under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Graham, the congregation organized a senior choir, senior and junior usher boards, and a Boy Scout troop. In the late 1980s the Sunday School was reorganized. A young adult group was formed, and a Gospel choir was started. As part of the Sunday worship service, a children's hour was begun.

Now in the year 2001 the members of Mount Calvary are making plans for future improvements to the church. They have established a Building Fund for remodeling, possibly to add a brick veneer to the church structure. They are also talking about putting in additional stained glass windows. They would like to pave the parking lot and create a new entrance because of the traffic conditions where the present entrance is located.

So Mount Calvary Church continues to grow under its present pastor, Rev. James W. Smith. The church has served the community for over one hundred years. It touches the souls of its members, many of whose grandparents and great-grandparents were early members. The Lord has truly blessed Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church.

Ministers of Mount Calvary

Rev. J. M. Taylor	1893-1895
Rev. S. W. Ray	1895-1897
Rev. C. J. Lyons	
Rev. W. D. Smith	
Rev. J. W. Street	
Rev. T. A. Grady	
Rev. J. H. Caldwell	January - December 1925
Rev. J. E. Thorpe	1926
Rev. Eli B. Thompson	January 1927 - December 1930
Rev. H. D. Eaton	March 1931 - December 1936
Rev. Dr. Thomas Carr Graham	1937 - 1961
Rev. Dr. J. Neal Hughley	March 1962 - July 1974
Rev. Robert G. Murray	Interim pastor 1974
Rev. Lonzy Edwards	Interim pastor 1974
Rev. Dr. Herbert O. Edwards	January 1975 - September 1977
Rev. O. L. Sherrill	Interim pastor 1978
	Pastor October 1978 - January 1988
Rev. Vernon Rose	January - August 1988
Rev. Rufus Johnson	September 1988 - September 1990
Rev. James W. Smith	March 1991 - present

Sources for Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church

Anderson, Jean B. *Durham County*. Durham, 1990.

Conversations with John Maynard Jones

Durham County Register of Deeds

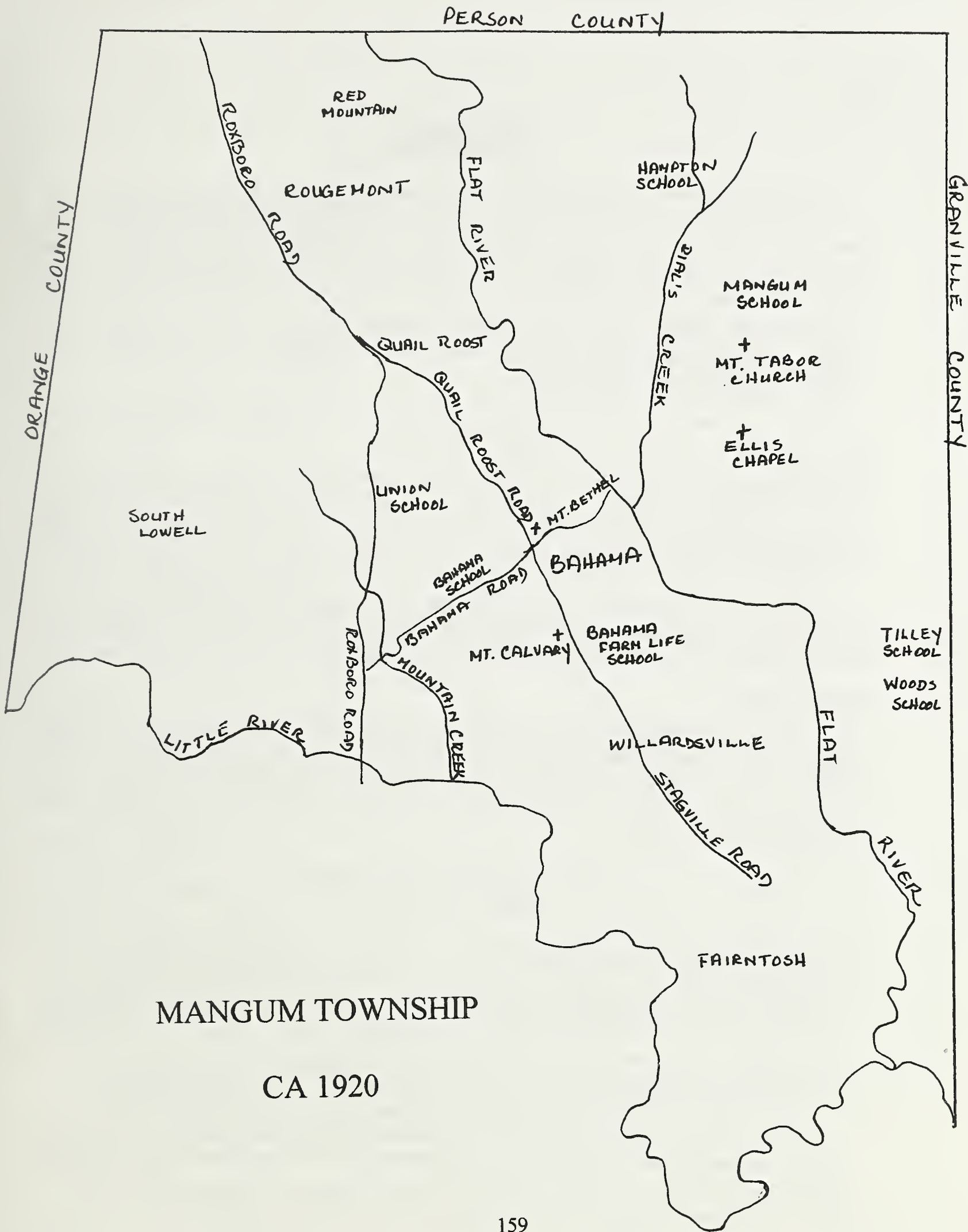
DB26-587

DB43-50

DB48-41

"Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Bahama, NC," a history by members of the congregation. Courtesy of John Maynard Jones.





EDUCATION

In the early days of Orange County, the first training of children was practical by necessity. They had to learn how to survive in the backwoods of North Carolina. Flat River farmers taught their sons how to till the soil and to plant, tend and reap their crops. The young boys learned first hand how to maintain the equipment needed on a farm, to take care of livestock, to manage a farm, and to make a living for their families. Mothers taught their daughters how to sew, cook, take care of the household, tend the sick, preserve food for the long winter months, and rear the children. Boys and girls from poor families might be apprenticed or bound out to a more prosperous farmer to learn special skills.

Most children had no formal schooling, but a few families wanted their offspring to be able to read and write. They joined other families with similar motivation and hired a teacher to live in the community and teach their children. Sometimes the teacher was a member of the neighborhood and would teach in her home. Other times the children were taught outside as long as the weather cooperated in "old field" schools. Such a school existed near today's Ellis Chapel community in Hunt's Old Field, or "Hunt 'O Field" as it is called in the area. There were some one-room schools and almost always just one teacher. Children would receive three or four months of schooling each year and rarely continued once they learned to read and write.

Some families who wanted more education for their children would have the teacher live in their home so their youngsters could receive extra instruction and tutoring. The teacher would probably have had the same type of education as the students, and with no teacher training.

Private Schools

One leading citizen of the Round Hill community, Doctor Claiborn Parrish, had five daughters, and he wanted them to have proper schooling. He organized his own private school for his children and called it Round Hill Female Academy. He hired Martha "Patty" Duty from Granville County as teacher. The following advertisement appeared in the *Hillsborough Recorder* of July 4, 1855:

ROUND HILL FEMALE ACADEMY Orange County, N. C.

The next session will commence on the 16th of July next, and continue five months, under the direction of the same teacher, Miss Pattie Duty, of Oxford, N. C. This Academy is situated in a moral, refined and intelligent community, surrounded with Churches of different denominations; and is about twelve miles from Durham's Station, on the Central Rail Road. Any persons in the lower counties wishing to send their daughters up the country to find a good School and a healthy section, will do well to send [her] to Round Hill Academy.

This being the 7th session of my school, I am proud to say, that it has given general satisfaction. My present teacher is not to be surpassed in any of the Academies in the State as a good manage [sic] of young ladies. Her performance on the Piano and Guitar is equal to any.

Terms of Tuition
(Per Session of Five Months)

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	\$ 6.00
The Higher English Branches	\$8.00 and 10.00
Lessons on Piano, with use of instrument	15.00
Lessons on Guitar	10.00

Board can be had in good families, in less than one mile of the Academy, for \$5 and \$6 per month. As I have the Teacher boarding in my family, I will take some six or seven young Ladies at \$6 per month, no extras. For further information, address me at Round Hill, Orange county, N. C.

D. C. PARRISH, Proprietor

Round Hill Academy was a female seminary from 1850-1858. In 1879 it was operating with Frank B. Roberts as principal and was no longer a girl's school. It may have been in the public school system. The report card for student Joseph Tilley in that year shows that boys were accepted at the school. It also shows the grades young Joseph made in arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing and deportment.

There were other private schools in the vicinity of Round Hill. Mangum Female Academy was operated by Martha Preston Mangum at Walnut Hall, the home of her widowed mother Mrs. Willie P. Mangum. The school opened in 1863 at Red Mountain on Flat River probably to pay off debts incurred by Martha's father Senator Mangum. According to the late Mildred Mangum Harris, "Miss Pattie and Miss Mary Mangum, daughters of Willie P. Mangum, had a girls' boarding school at their home. Very exclusive." It lasted until the 1890s.

In the same area as Martha Mangum's school was Mangum Male Academy which began in 1871 but lasted only a short time. The principal was A. H. Stokes.

The foremost private school of the area was South Lowell Male Academy, a preparatory school for Randolph Macon College and the Methodist ministry. It opened in January 1849 and offered a special class in theory and practice teaching for prospective teachers. In the diary of Adolphus W. Mangum he stated that in 1849 he "commenced a regular preparatory course of studies at South Lowell Male Academy under the superintendence of Rev. J. A. Dean." Senator Willie P. Mangum sent his son there as well. A six-week course in Hebrew for preachers was offered in 1851; it was taught by a professor formerly from Harvard. In 1855 the school could accommodate 20-30 boarding students. Tuition in 1866 was \$90 per term. South Lowell Academy was one of six academies in Orange County still in operation at the close of the Civil War.

Two other private schools in South Lowell were the South Lowell Female Academy operated in 1850 by Emma J. Patterson and a medical school begun in 1856 by Dr. Edward M. Scott. During the Civil War Dr. Scott died, and the school closed.

Public Schools

North Carolina began its system of public schools in 1839. The Round Hill local school committee in 1851 included Marcus Harris, John Peed, and D. C. Parrish. In Mangum Township

there were nine school districts in 1868, including Bethel Meeting House. In 1877 there were fifty-two school districts in Orange County; Bethel Meeting House was District #5. Members of the school committee were C. M. Holt, Marvin Terry, and Robert Harris.

Eastern Orange County's St. Mary's and St. Mark's districts formed a separate county in 1881. It was called Durham County. Early in 1882 a school board was appointed, and they met to organize the county into school districts and to set up school committees. There were seven districts in Mangum Township, the northernmost township in the new county. There were separate school committees for the white and colored schools. The seven districts were Staggsville, Bethel, Dials Creek, North East, Roberts Church, Red Mountain, and South Lowell. District #2 was Bethel where Alvis Riggs, Marcus Tilley, and Wiley Mangum made up the white committee, and Sam Lipscomb, David Tilley and John Parker made up the colored. In 1883 the colored committee remained unchanged, but the white group had three new committeemen, J. H. M. Terry, Marcus Ball, and David Harris. The old Bethel Meeting House district became part of the larger Mangum District.

In 1884 *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* showed that Flat River had four teachers, Miss M. P. Mangum, Lula Lunsford, Fannie Mangum, and Mary H. Matthews. The school board in 1885 adopted the rule that teachers having a first grade certificate should be allowed two dollars per month average attendance for each pupil, providing the salary did not exceed forty dollars per month.

In the first years of the 20th Century in Durham County the average length of the school year for whites was thirty-two weeks, for colored only twenty-eight weeks. By 1902 white children no longer attended school in log cabins, but colored children would use such cabins as schools for another twenty years. Durham County was criticized for its poor schools, both white and black. The teachers were poorly qualified and poorly paid. Salaries for white teachers were \$35 per month and for colored teachers \$20. As bad as the schools for white children were, those for black children were worse.

In the early 1900s almost all schools were one-room, one-teacher. The movement for consolidation and farm life schools began. In 1902 J. W. Umstead was appointed to investigate the needs of schools in the Mangum district. He recommended that Hampton School and Hunt's Old Field School for colored students be consolidated. Hampton would be retained, but Hunt's Old Field School and lot would be sold and added to the funds of the district. It was later proposed that Umbra School be included in the consolidation. The proposal was approved. Land near Mt. Tabor was donated for the new school by Hamp Umstead.

Adolphus W. Tilley sold land to the Durham County Board of Education in 1908 and 1910 totaling 10.5 acres for a school for the white children of Bahama. It was called the Bahama Farm Life School, known as the D. C. Parrish School and sometimes the Parrish Agricultural School, according to Mrs. Estelle Wilkins Ridenhour and her sister Mrs. Ethel Wilkins Crabtree both of whom attended the school. Mrs. Ridenhour was in the last class to be graduated there. They said the school was located across from Mt. Calvary Church on today's Stagville Road. It was a two-story building with a small library and auditorium upstairs. There was a dormitory where boys stayed and went to classes during the week, then went home on the weekend. The dormitory was also used for classrooms. On the grounds were an agricultural building, an outdoor toilet, a home economics cottage, and a horse barn. The school had a horse-drawn surrey which served as a school bus for students who lived near the edge of Durham and Granville counties. When the Wilkins sisters were in school the surrey was driven by S. M.

Bullock. Two of the teachers the sisters remembered were Vera Carr Twaddell and Sarah Smith Nichols. The farm life school had eleven grades.

In September 1919 an application for federal aid for Vocational Agriculture was completed for Bahama Farm Life school. It stated that the school had four years above the seventh grade, an eight month term, one teacher certified in high school and two teachers below high school. A first year student took math, history, English, and geography every day, and the boys had courses in soils for two days, crops for two days and the fifth day was for projects.

Bennehan Cameron presented land to the Parrish Agricultural School with the understanding that this land would be returned to him when it was no longer needed as an agricultural school.

Soon there was a movement to build a central high school for Mangum Township. A meeting was called, and George Howard, Jr. of the State Department of Education met with a group to discuss consolidation. He recommended that the new school be located in the village of Bahama or as near the village as a suitable site could be secured. A committee was formed which included the following members, W. M. Bacon from Mangum School, Cassam Tilley from Tilley School, A. W. Tilley from Bahama, J. W. Parker from Rougemont, and W. L. Saunders from Union. At least a ten-room building was needed. A loan from the State Special Building Fund for \$40,000 was approved. The Board of Education bought land from A. W. Tilley in 1924 for the school site and an easement for a septic tank. The school was built and opened in the fall of 1924. R. C. Holton was hired as principal. Its name was Mangum Township High School. Later it would be known as Willie P. Mangum High, in remembrance of the United States Senator who was born and reared only a few miles from the school. In later years the dormitory from the old farm life school was moved to the site of the new school. Then a home economics cottage was added. In 1939 a separate high school was constructed at an angle to the building which would now serve as elementary school for the local children. An historical marker honoring Willie P. Mangum was removed from Roxboro Road and installed in front of the new high school. At the same time the high school was built, rock walls were built along the entrance ways and playing fields, and a retaining wall and steps were added to the elementary school. In 1960 this school burned, but was replaced with a more modern designed building. The dormitory, which had been used as a teacherage, was torn down about 1985. The last graduation at Willie P. Mangum High School was in 1955. After that time the high school students attended Northern High School; Rougemont and Holt schools closed, and their students attended Mangum Elementary. The complex in Bahama became Mangum Primary Center.

Mrs. Ethel Crabtree was graduated from Mangum School in 1926, and she taught there from 1942 till 1955 when Mangum consolidated with Bragtown, and Northern High School was opened. Joyce Tilley taught first grade at Mangum for many years. C. M. Allen taught agriculture there from the late 1920s until 1955, then continued to teach at Northern. O. B. Bass was one of the outstanding principals at Mangum. He was there in the 1940s and was quite progressive, always trying to improve the school. He would go to Raleigh to bid on army surplus items such as files, desks, and chairs which he used in the school. If he could not use all of the lot, he would sell the leftovers to the students. He started night classes for veterans returning from World War II. They had class in the agriculture shop. He bought a projector and in the summer on Friday nights he showed movies to the community to raise money for the school.



Mangum Township High School
built 1924, burned 1960



Agricultural building, Mangum School
children pictured: Peggy Lane Mangum, Shirley Jones, Mary Ruth Allen



Playing field, Mangum School
Teacherage on the left, Home Economics cottage on the right
children facing camera, Larry and Gary Umstead

Photos courtesy of Mary Ruth Allen Williams

Rosenwald Schools

Schools for black children in Bahama, as in most of the south, were inferior to the schools for white children. There was a very small school located on the property of Mt. Calvary Church which the local colored students attended for a short while right after the church was organized in 1894. Later, about 1902, a one-room shack was provided by the Durham County Board of Education when they bought land from Wiley and Fannie Ball for a school. It was located on the old Oxford-Hillsborough Road, today's Bahama Road, about one half mile from the village. Miss Sally Parker was the teacher. Then the parents in the black community heard of a special fund which could help their schools. It was the Rosenwald Fund.

Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932) was an American business man and philanthropist who tried to help groups, not individuals. He made gifts to inspire the contribution of others. He was President of Sears, Roebuck and Company 1909-1924. He established a fund in 1917 to improve the opportunities and living conditions for Negroes in America. He offered matching grants to rural communities interested in building schools for black children. He hoped to improve black schools and promote black-white cooperation. This was an idea conceived in the 1910s by Booker T. Washington and his staff at Tuskegee Institute.

By the 1930s thousands of shanty schools had been replaced by new, larger structures from modern standardized plans. There were more than 5,300 Rosenwald buildings in fifteen southern states. North Carolina had eight hundred, more than any other state. Durham County had eighteen of these schools. The first one was built in Rougemont in 1921, to be followed shortly by Bragtown, Hampton, Mill Grove, and Woods. The Bahama School was built in 1926.

The community would have to raise half of the cost of a new school. That was the condition to receive the Rosenwald money. "The Rosenwald plan provided for a definite grant of money to any rural community for the purpose of building a public school for the Negro children, on the condition that the Negroes of the community, by their own contributions of cash, land, or labor, by gifts from white friends or grants from public funds, should raise on each project an amount equal to or greater than the sum received from the Rosenwald Fund." The Bahama black community went to work to raise the money and received about \$750 from the fund.

The school was built by a standard Rosenwald plan on the same site as the one-room school. It had three classrooms, each with a cloak room which provided space for students to hang their coats and a shelf on which they placed their lunch buckets. The school was heated by a potbellied stove, and the county provided the fuel, either wood or coal. Students had to bring drinking water to school from a nearby spring. The principal taught the higher grades and was the lead teacher for the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades. Sally Parker, Mary Parker, and Lucille Parker, all daughters of John Parker, taught at the school. Lucille and Sally Parker were certified.

There were seven grades in the school. If a child wanted more education, he had to leave home. Maynard Jones went to Bahama School, and after the seventh grade he lived with his sister in Durham and went to Hillside High School there. Mr. Jones related that the elementary school was used not only for teaching youngsters but also was a community center. There the students would present plays, skits, and contests, both spelling and math. When other schools competed it was a big social event. There was one movable wall separating two classrooms which could be pushed back to accommodate large gatherings. That is where the community events took place. Sometimes the ladies of the area held bake sales to raise money to buy books

for the school. Mr. Jones remembers Bahama School well, and never forgets that it was built by the hard work of his people and the generosity of a Chicago philanthropist.

Hampton School near Copley's Corner was another of the Rosenwald schools. So was Woods School which was near the Cassam Tilley farm west of Lake Michie dam. The first high school for colored students in Durham County was built in 1926. It was called Mill Grove and it, too, was a Rosenwald school. There was only one teacher, C. B. Nixon and an eighth grade class of seventeen students. In 1930 the ninth grade was added, and the school acquired its first school bus. In 1931 when the tenth grade was added a second teacher was hired, Martha Spaulding Dooks. When the eleventh grade was included in Mill Grove, a home economics teacher, Mrs. E. T. Nixon, and an agriculture teacher, J. L. Moffitt, were hired. The first graduating class was all female, Carolin and Symina Parker, Grace and Annie Roberts, Mozell Holeman, and Berma Harris.

Operating under the newly formed Durham County Commission and Rural Improvements Association, neighborhood leaders petitioned the Durham County Board of Education for a new high school. The petition was approved and \$15,000 was appropriated for a new school building.

Little River High School was built in 1935 on the Roxboro Road, Bahama School closed, and the students moved into the new building in the middle of that school year. But on Easter Monday 1936 the school burned. It was rebuilt during the summer. There were eleven teachers, five in the high school and six in the elementary. Some of the first graduates from Little River were Major Holloway, James Lunsford, Robert Harris, Quinn Holloway, Charlie Webb and Claude Roberts.

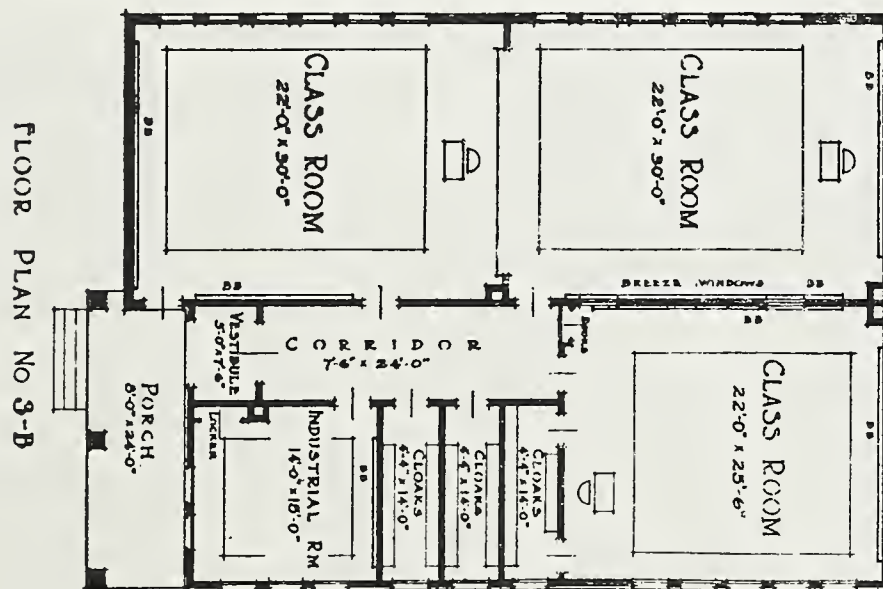
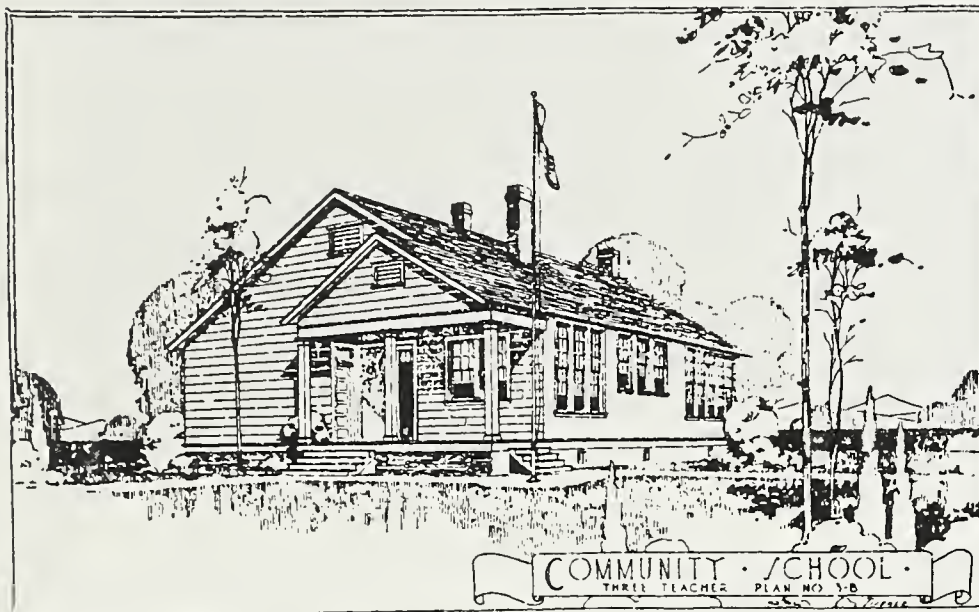
Later additions were made to the school including a cafeteria and a home economics and agriculture department. The elementary school was the first rural Negro elementary department to be accredited by the State of North Carolina.

Mr. C. B. Nixon who had been principal at Mill Grove School became principal at Little River. Two teachers from the old Bahama School were employed as teachers at the new high school. They were Mr. J. L. Moffitt and Mrs. M. C. Moffitt.

So the two school systems, one for black children and one for white children, existed side by side for decades. Both Little River High School and Northern High School were on Roxboro Road geographically, but were miles apart in sentiment.

Integration

The Durham County Schools which had operated for many years under the "separate but equal" policy soon had to face reality and cease operating two different systems in the same county. Starting with "freedom of choice" the county took more positive steps toward the integration of its schools. Gradually the grades were integrated, and in the 1970s integration was total in the schools. Little River students transferred to Northern High School, and all the elementary schools taught children of all races. Now all public school children in Bahama ride the same school buses and attend the same middle school, Carrington, and the same high School, Northern.



A plan similar to the one used to build Bahama School
1926

-from the North Carolina Historical Review
October 1988

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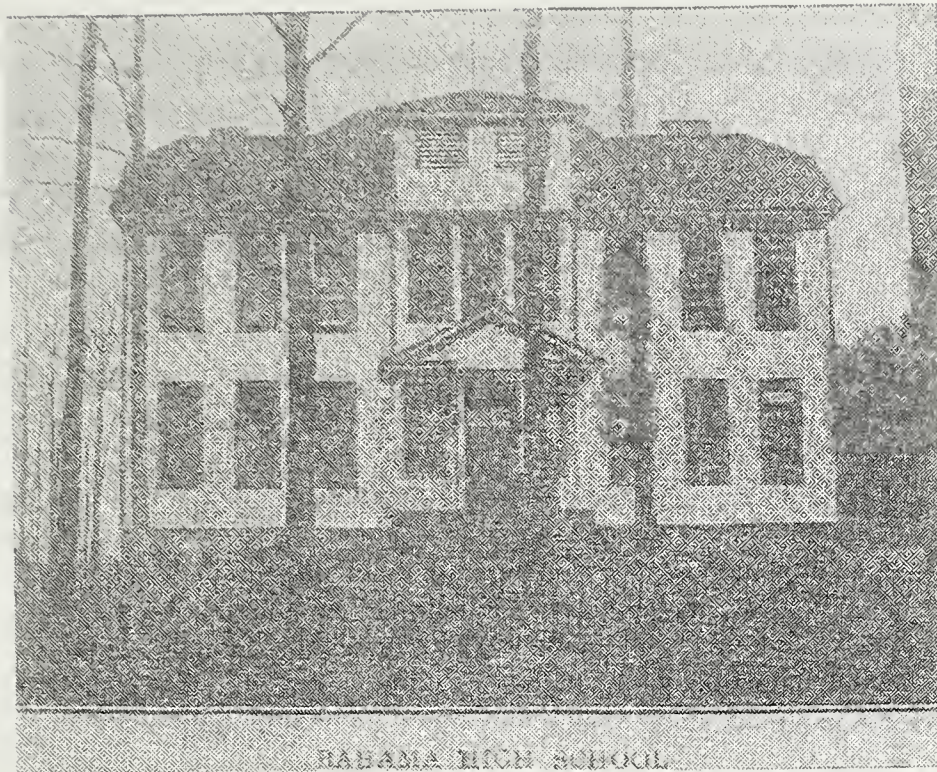
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Bahama Farm Life School

The Durham Morning Herald, August 12, 1990



Bahama Farm Life School and Teacherage
North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Under the leadership of D.C. Parrish the **Round Hill Debating Society** was formed in the 1840s. Parrish was also the Secretary of the **Round Hill Temperance Society** which was organized in 1845 and met at Mount Bethel. In the May 15, 1845, issue of the *Hillsborough Recorder* appeared the following notice:

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held on Saturday the 3d of May inst., at Mount Bethel meeting house, it was deemed important that this society, known as the Round Hill Temperance Society, should appoint delegates to meet in Temperance Convention, to be held in the town of Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court next. Every Temperance Society in the county of Orange, as has been published heretofore, has been strongly solicited to meet on that day in the Masonic Hall, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting on important subjects. This society now invites every brother Temperance man to meet us at the above place and time appointed. We further wish and hope that every Temperance Society in the county will send up ten or more delegates to meet in said Convention.
The following gentlemen were appointed delegates in behalf of this society: S. D. Unsted, Williams Harris, Marcus Harris, Richard Peed, Wm. Piper, Harrison Parker, esq., Charles E. Russ, D. H. Parker, Jessee W. Parker, John Garrard, Farthing Garrard, Willis Mangum, Joseph Lunsford, A. B. Mangum, and William Lunsford.
JOHN NEELY, President.
D. C. PARRISH, Sec'y.

To support the candidacy of Zachary Taylor, Flat River citizens formed the **Rough and Ready Club**. Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States, was inaugurated in 1849. Later the **Flat River Whigs** organized locally. They held their meetings at Ellison Mangum's store, which was a polling place for the Flat River area. In 1852 fourteen delegates were chosen at the Flat River Whig Caucus; of the fourteen three were Mangums, three were Tilley's and three were Robertses.

The local **Masons** were organized around 1850 in Granville County. Their meeting place was moved from Knap of Reeds to Bahama in 1915. There the Masons built a lodge on Bahama Road across from the A. W. Tilley store. They held their meetings there until they built a new brick lodge outside the village in 1981.

In the late 1940s the **Bahama Ruritan Club** was formed and has been an active influence in the life of Bahama. Their annual Brunswick and Barbecue Supper is one of their more successful endeavors. The club has sponsored many projects which have benefited the community.

There have been **Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts** from time to time in Bahama, sponsored by the two village churches. Mount Bethel still has active scout troops, but Mount Calvary no longer sponsors scouts. The Ruritan Club has been supportive of scouting in its outreach programs.



The Bahama Ruritan Club

The local chapter of the **Eastern Star** began April 9, 1931. It is affiliated with the Masons, and to become a member one must have a connection with that organization. Men must be Masons, and women must have a husband, father, brother or grandfather who is/was a Mason. They are a sponsor of the **Rainbow Girls**, a youth group also with Masonic ties. Eastern Star supports the activities of the Masons, and their main project is the Masonic Orphanage.

The **Bahama Woman's Club** was formed in the 1920s. Rose Elwood Bryan was the County Demonstration agent, and she was instrumental in its formation. The *Durham Morning Herald* of June 22, 1928, under the heading "News and Views of Women," reported one of the meetings of this club.

The Bahama Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. T. W. Lloyd, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Cooper Mangum called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting and gave the treasurer's report. The women discussed the activities which are to come in June and July. First the food conservation school, the county picnic and next the women's camp, which will be held at Lake Junaluska. Miss Bryan demonstrated the making of frozen desserts and discussed their value in the diet. Mrs. J. W. Stone invited the club to meet with her in August. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Lloyd, assisted by her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lloyd, served a delicious ice-course. Those present were: Mrs. J.W. Stone, Miss Rose Elwood Bryan, Mrs. Carl H. Case, Mrs. Cooper Mangum, Mrs. A. V. Kennedy, Mrs. I. L. Veasey, Miss Muriel Stone, Mrs. Faustine Lashley, Mrs. I. W. Lloyd, Miss Thelma Hill, Mrs. H. L. Umstead, Jr.

The Bahama Woman's Club evolved into the **Home Demonstration Club**, later known as the **Extension Homemaker Club**. It was sponsored by the Durham County Extension service. In 1995 the members, believing that the dues were too costly and they were not receiving the support of the Extension Service, decided to disband. On November 15, 1995, the second **Bahama Woman's Club** held its first meeting. They meet monthly at Mount Bethel Fellowship Hall for lunch. Over the years their projects have included the Bahama Woman's Club Scholarship for a local student, holiday bags for Meals on Wheels, planting azaleas at Little River Community Complex, and donating food to Urban Ministries.

In the 1960s Carolina Power and Light sponsored a group which they called **Finer Carolina**. The main purpose of this organization was for community improvement based on competition. It was through this group and spearheaded by William J. Easton that Bahama got street lights. The village also created unpaved sidewalks to the school so the students did not have to walk in the road. Another improvement was the straightening of Bahama Road where it crossed Mountain Creek.

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Alton Mangum

E. Marie Roberts

Edward Sanford

Shirley Barbee Sanford

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GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADLEY UMSTEAD

1895-1954

The most famous native son of the Flat River community was William B. Umstead. His ancestors were the Umsteads and the Mangums from Dial's Creek. He was a descendant of Arthur Mangum, the first Mangum in Orange County, and he is buried on land that at one time belonged to Arthur. William's grandfathers, Squire D. Umstead and William David Lunsford were prominent and prosperous farmers of Flat River. William was the youngest son of John Wesley Umstead and Lulie Lunsford. He was named after his maternal grandparents William Lunsford and his wife Sally Bradley Mangum.

William's mother Lulie was a teacher before her marriage. Later as a housewife she was active in the religious and civic affairs of her community both in Mount Tabor in the Umstead homeplace and in Bahama in their retirement home. William's father John, a Confederate veteran, was a farmer and for many years served on the Durham County Board of Education.

William Umstead grew up on his family's tobacco farm and attended school for nine years at the old Mangum School at Tabor. From there he went to Durham High School and then to the University of North Carolina. After his graduation in 1916 he taught history for a year in Kinston, NC. World War I began, and William enlisted in 1917 as a Second Lieutenant. He spent eight months overseas with the 317th Machine Gun Battery in the 31st Division.

After his military duty was fulfilled the veteran from Dial's Creek entered law school at Trinity College, now Duke University, in Durham. In 1920 he received his law license.

In 1922 William was elected prosecuting attorney of the Durham County Recorder's Court. His next elected position was as solicitor of the 10th Judicial District in 1925 and was reelected in 1930. From 1932 to 1933 he served in the U.S. House of Representatives. Washington life did not appeal to him so he returned to Durham and went into private practice of law.

William Umstead married Merle D. Davis of Rutherford County, NC, September 5, 1929. They had one child, a daughter whom they named Merle Bradley Umstead. The family attended Trinity Methodist Church where William was on the Board of Stewards. He was a trustee of Mount Tabor Church where his parents were buried. He was also a trustee of the University of North Carolina. "Bill" Umstead was a life-long teetotaler, having made a promise to this mother to abstain from alcoholic drink.

Again politics beckoned, but Umstead did not run for election. Instead he managed the campaign for Robert Gregg Cherry, who ran for governor and won. Then in 1946 William Umstead went back to Washington to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Josiah W. Bailey. In 1948 Umstead ran for Congress again, but for the first and only time in his career he lost the election.

Then William Umstead was nominated for Governor of North Carolina. He won the election and was inaugurated on January 8, 1953. Almost immediately he became ill and was hospitalized. It was reported that he just had a cold, but later the newspapers printed that he had suffered a mild heart attack. He never fully recovered, though he made every effort to serve efficiently in his elected position.

Governor William Bradley Umstead died of bronchial pneumonia on November 8, 1954, at the age of fifty-nine. He was succeeded by his Lieutenant-Governor Luther Hodges. Umstead's

funeral was held at Trinity Church and he was buried at Mount Tabor Church Cemetery near the graves of his parents.

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William Bradley Umstead

North Carolina Collection
University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

1790

St. Mary's District of Orange County, North Carolina

Head of Household

ALLEN, Jacob, Samuel	DOLLAR, Elijah, Jonathan
ALSTON, James	DORSETT, Thomas, William, William, Jr.
ASHLEY, James	DOUGLAS, John
BAGLEY, Henry	DOWNS, William
BALDWIN, John	DUKE, Robert
BELVIN, William	DUNNAGAM, Sherrid
BENNEHAN, Richard	DUNNAGAN, Charles
BOBBITT, Sihon	DUNNEGAM, William, Sr.
BRINKLEY, Eli	DUNNING, Nicholas
BRITTON, Benjamin, Joseph	DUNWOODY, Henry
BROWNING, Thomas	DURRNING, James
BUNCH, Henry	FORESTER, Benjamin
BURRES, James	FORREST, Edmond, Hezekiah, Isaac,
BURTON, Cuthbud	Shadrack, Stephen
CABE, William	FORSYTH, Robert
CAIN, James, John, William	FULTON, James
CALES, John	GABLEY, Isham
CANNADAY, James	GARVARD, John
CARRINGTON, Ephraim, George, John Sr.,	GLENN, Jeremiah, Warham
John Jr., Nathaniel	GRAVES, Robert, Jr.
CARROLL, Benjamin, Stephen	GRIMES, Barney
CATES, Benjamin, Lazarus, Matthias,	GRISHAM, George, Robert
Richard, Robert, William	GUESS, George, Joseph
CHISENHALL, John, Samuel, William	HARRIS, Archer, Edmund, Hugh, Richmond
CHISENHUSE, Reuben	HILL, George
CLARK, William	HITE, Joseph
CLEMENTS, John, Thomas, Jr.	HOLLOWAY, Richard, Thomas
CLENNY, Samuel, William	HOPKINS, William
CLINTON, Matthias	HORN, Thomas
CLOWER, Daniel, William	HORNER, George, Jr., George, Sr., Thomas
COLE, John, Levi, Samuel	HORTON, Charles, Henry, Thomas
COLLINS, William	HUNT, Henry, John, Thomas
COZART, Anthony	HURLEY, William
CRAIG, Jonathan	JAMISON, William
CRITCHEN, James	JOHNSTON, Drury
CURRY, James, James, John	JOLLY, James
DAVIS, Abraham	JONES, John

KILBY, John	SEARS, Elizabeth, Joseph
LATTA, James, Jr., James, Sr., John, Jr., John, Sr., Thomas	SMALLWOOD, William
LAYCOCK, Thomas, William	SMITH, Stephen
LEATHERS, Moses, William	SUTHERLAND, Mordecai
LEWIS, Fielding, John, Thomas	SUTTON, Thomas
LINCH, Darling	TATUM, John, Mourning
LYNCH, John	TAYLOR, John
MANGUM, William	TILLEY, John, Jr., John, Sr., Lazarus (see Pilly)
MANNIN, Charles	TOWNSLEY, Joseph
MASHBURN, Elisha, James, Sr., Josh, Sr.	TURNER, Elias
MAY, John, Samuel	TURRENTINE, Samuel, Jr., Samuel, Sr.
MCFARLIN, Keziah, Thomas, William, Jr.	UMSTEAD, David, Richard
MCMULLEN, Alexander	WALKER, James, Jr., James, Sr., Robert, William
MIZE, Henry, John, Zachariah	WALLACE, William
MONTGOMERY, William, Sr.	WARE, William
MOORE, Henry, James, John, Jr., John, Sr.	WARREN, Josiah
MORGAN, Thomas, William	WATSON, James, Sr., John, Jr.
NEALY, John	WAY, Thomas
NEVIS, John	WHITACER, Abraham
NEWTON, George	WILBURN, John
NUTT, David	WILSON, James, Samuel, Stephen, Thomas
PARISH, Allen	WOODS, Blayton, Edward, Eli, Hugh, James, John (sheriff), Joseph (Eno), Sampson, Thomas, Jr., Thomas, Sr., William
PARKER, Abraham	WURTHAM, Edward
PATERSON, Andrew	
PEDDEGWIN, William	
PICKLE, Henry	
PILLY, Lazarus (see Tilley)	
PIPER, John, Sr., Samuel	
POPLEY, John	
RAGAN, John	
RAY, James, William, Sr.	
REDDING, Thomas	
REDMAN, John	
RHODES, Richard	
RICKETTS, Anthony	
RIGGS, George, Sr., James, James, John, Samuel	
RILEY, James, William	
ROADES, Richard	
ROADS, Aquilla, Thomas, William	
ROARK, James	
ROBERTS, Abner, Charles, Jeremiah, John	
ROBINSON, Edward, William	
SCARLETT, John, Stephen	

Appendix

DIRECTORY OF RURAL RESIDENTS

in the vicinity of

DURHAM AND RALEIGH

1906

Rural Free Delivery Route #1 Bahama

Adrock, Robert, Mrs. Robert
Aiken, M. F.
Ashley, Mrs. B.
Ashley, Jno, Mrs. Jno
Ashley, Wm.
Copland, Agnes
Copeland, Frank
Crabtree, Kinch, Mrs. K.
Dunn, Alex
Dunn, Britton
Ellis, Geo. Jr., Geo. Sr.
Evans, Morris
Evans, Will
Green, B.
Hall, Francis
Hall, Lambert
Harris, Earl
Harris, D.D.
Justice, Lewis
Lea, Charlie
Lea, John
Lea, Mrs. Susan
Latta, Bud
Latta, Fullow
Latta, W.P.
Mangum, Arthur, Mrs. A.
Mangum, Chas.
Mangum, John Y.
Mangum, Mrs. M.
Mangum, W.P.
McFarland, H.
McFarland, Mrs. F.
Parker, Cintha J.

Parker, E.D.
Parker, John N.
Poe, Alex
Riley, Mrs. E.
Riley, Wesley
Roberts, James
Roberts, John
Roberts, Mrs. Lula
Roberts, L.J.
Roberts, Nannie
Roberts, Tillet
Roberts, Will
Teasley, Geo.
Teasley, R.P.
Thompson, Jno., Mrs. Jno.
Tilley, Banam
Tilley, Cown, Mrs. Cown
Tilley, Mrs. Milley
Tilley, Mrs. Mollie
Tilley, Roscha, Mrs. Roschad
Tilley, Roscoe W., Mrs. Roscoe W.
Umstead, I.F.
Umstead, Lunday
Umstead, Lee
Umstead, R.L.
Umstead, Smith
Vaughan, A.I.
Veazy, Mrs. Cora
Veazy, Perc
Walker, John
Weaver, Claude, Mrs. Claude
Weaver, Edgar
Weaver, Mrs. Jas.

Weaver, James
Wheeler, Bass
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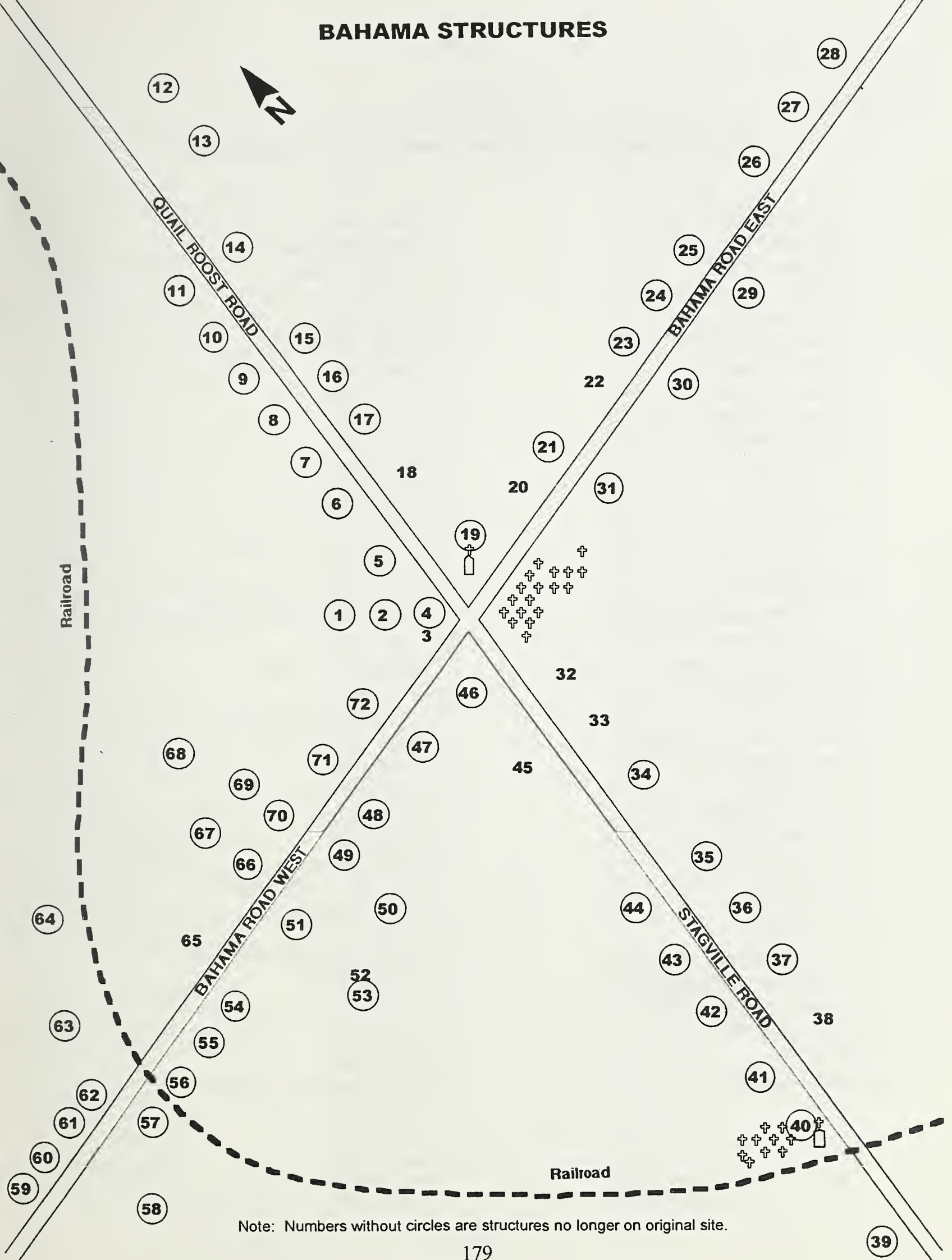
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Allen, Oltan
Ball, Mrs. Fannie
Ball, Marcus
Ball, Mrs. Nancy
Ball, Pearl
Ball, Miss Sadie
Ball, W.J.
Blalock, Miss Annie
Blalock, A.N.
Blalock, Miss Lula
Blalock, R.J., Mrs. R.J.
Blalock, Mrs. Sarah
Bobbitt, A.J., Mrs. A.J.
Cates, Mittie
Ellis, Bud
Ellis, Ben, Mrs. Ben
Ellis, Casset
Ellis, Frank
Ellis, Jas.
Ellis, Mrs. Laura
Ellis, Miss Marion
Ellis, Mrs. Roxy
Faucett, W.C., Mrs. W.C.
Garrord, Mrs. Lizzie, school teacher
Garrord, Jos F.
Hunt, Mrs. Alice
Hunt, James
Laws, Isaac, Mrs. Isaac
Mangum, Jule
Martin, W.E.
Monk, Mrs. Katie
Monk, Wm.
Oakley, J.D., Mrs. J.D.
Parker, Edgar
Parker, Emmet
Parker, Green
Parker, Peggy
Parrish, Amos
Parrish, Ella

Reams, Aaron
Reams, Ella
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Rhodes, Susan
Richmond, James
Richmond, Polly
Roberts, D.B.
Roberts, Mrs. May
Russell, Edmond
Russell, Miss Mary
Russell, R.G.
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Terry, Joe
Terry, John
Terry, Miss Mattie
Terry, Miss Nannie
Terry, Tinker
Terry, Wm., Mrs. Wm.
Tilley, Alice
Tilley, Bettie
Tilley, Callie C.
Tilley, D.S.
Tilley, Miss Edna
Tilley, Edgar
Tilley, Frank
Tilley, Geo., Mrs. Geo.
Tilley, Harriett
Tilley, James
Tilley, John T.
Tilley, J.D.
Tilley, Mrs. Lora
Tilley, Lee
Tilley, Mrs. Mary
Tilley, Miss Ola
Tilley, Pat
Tilley, Samuel
Tilley, W.P., Mrs. W.P.
Walker, Wm.
Walker, Mrs. Mary

Disclaimer: There were so many obvious mistakes that I decided to type the names as they appeared. Please excuse!

BAHAMA STRUCTURES



Note: Numbers without circles are structures no longer on original site.

APPENDIX

Identification of Bahama structures located on map of preceding page

1. Turner-Hogan
2. Winston Hill
3. Hill Store
4. Hill-Hogan #2
5. Hill-Hogan #1
6. Thompson-Hogan
7. Marcus Mangum
8. Alton Mangum
9. Dupree-Sanford
10. Ewell Umstead
11. Parker-Peaks
12. A. D. Farlow
13. James Farlow
14. Mangum School
15. Reggie Wade
16. Johnson-Wade
17. Third Methodist Parsonage
18. John Thompson
19. Mount Bethel Church
20. J. Norman Tilley
21. Dr. E. H. Lyon
22. First Methodist Parsonage
23. Southerland-Britt
24. Arthur Eddins
25. Bradley Hopkins
26. Cooper Mangum
27. Preston Harper
28. Jake Roberts
29. Reg Tilley
30. Robert Harris
31. Second Methodist Parsonage
32. Thompson Machine Shop
33. Jimmy Jones Auto Shop
34. Doc Tilley Store
35. Ball-Tilley
36. Ball-Harris-Tilley
37. Bahama Ruritan Club
38. Farm Life School
39. Joseph S. Parker
40. Mount Calvary Church
41. Ben Mangum
42. Luster Crabtree
43. Marcus Ball
44. Jimmy Tilley
45. Tilley-Sanford
46. C. M. Allen
47. Buy Quick
48. Umstead-Roberts
49. Bahama T.V. Service
50. Dr. Marie Roberts' office
51. A. W. Tilley Store
52. John Cooley Parker Garage
53. Bahama Volunteer Fire Department
54. A. W. Tilley
55. Bahama Post Office
56. Doc Tilley
57. Tilley-Vaughan-Smith
58. Arthur Mangum
59. Fred Luxton
60. Patrick-Luxton
61. Alfred Wilkins
62. Ezra Wilkins
63. Julian Mangum
64. Tilley-Umstead-Parrish
65. Tilley-Umstead
66. Masonic Lodge
67. Walter Mangum
68. Henry Franklin
69. Joyce Tilley
70. Parrish Store
71. Alex Copley
72. Hamp Umstead

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